

# More Telephone Trust Information---Page Seven

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VOL III, NO. 36

Muscataine, Iowa, Thursday, September 7, 1933

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### MORTGAGORS GET HELP UNDER NEW STATUTE IN IOWA

Applicable Only On Real  
Estate Loans To Stay  
Foreclosures

Iowa mortgagors in default on real estate loans may stay foreclosure until March 1, 1935, if they can make a proper showing in court of inability to pay under the emergency debtors relief act passed by the forty-fifth general assembly.

The act, is applicable only to real estate mortgages and trust deeds. It applies to any class of real estate but does not cover chattel mortgages. Nor does it cover any encumbrance on real estate other than a mortgage or trust deed, such as a lien or tax default. It does not apply to property being purchased on contract.

The measure does provide that in the event the holder of a mortgage on real property seeks foreclosure because of default, and brings suit in court for judgment, the owner or holder of the property may make a showing of inability to meet his debt. If he does so, and not until such action has been brought before a court in the regular mortgage foreclosure procedure, the judge in question may grant a continuance of the case to March 1, 1935.

If the judge rules in this matter it does not become an extension of the mortgage but defers the process of judgment for the specified time. The judge must then determine a fair rental. This rental must be paid to the clerk of district court by the holder of the property. The clerk then pays the taxes, insurance, and expenses of repair and maintenance. If there is anything left it shall be applied as the court directs—upon the interest of the mortgage and possibly also upon the principal.

At the end of the continuance period the case is heard as it would be under ordinary circumstances. If judgment is granted the owner of the property or mortgagor is given an additional year to redeem the property, just as he ordinarily would be.

The act provides that the judge may suggest or recommend conciliation when such cases are brought before him. Its provisions become automatically inoperative on March 1, 1935.

The purpose of the act was primarily to enable home owners and others to save their property from foreclosure as a result of the general emergency condition.

#### "PARITY PRICE"

The term, "parity price," as used in the new farm act, means a price for farm products which for a given quantity will purchase as much in goods as the equivalent amount would in the period from 1910 to 1914. If the prices of things the farmer has to buy go higher than they were during the 1910-1914 period, then the price for wheat, for example, will need to be higher than during 1910-1914.

### Order Milk Trust Probe In New York

ALBANY, N. Y. — Making good on his promise to farmers that there would be a sweeping investigation of milk distribution, Governor H. H. Lehman has called upon the State Milk Control Board to make a thorough study of the "price spread between the producer and consumer and the profits made by dealers."

The legislature has appropriated \$75,000 for the probe, and the Governor urged it be launched at once.

He told the Control Board it will never be possible to satisfy the farmer and consumer until both are given absolute proof they are not being robbed.

See article on Milk Trust tactics on page eight.

### Aluminum Trust Asks Secret Code

WASHINGTON—Andrew Mellon's aluminum monopoly, which has never permitted the price of its product to vary by the fraction of a cent during the four years of depression, has finally submitted a code of "fair practice" to the Recovery administration.

Its minimum wage rate is \$10 a week for 40 hours—a rate of 25 cents an hour for the mining of bauxite and other aluminum ores in the South. Its schedule of minimum rates for male and female workers, in 13 grades of employment, ranges up to 35 cents an hour for men and 30 cents for women, in the northern factories, and 30 cents for men and 27½ cents for women in southern plants.

#### List "Exceptions"

However, there are exceptions to this schedule. Thus, "Casual and incidental labor, apprentices and learners, or those employees incapable of full productive effort because of old age or physical disability, may be paid not less than 80 per cent of the minimum wage scale."

The limitation of working hours is almost as tricky as that found in the steel code. It reads: "On and after the effective date and so long as employees qualified for the work shall be available in the localities where such work shall be required, no employer in the industry shall cause or permit any employee to work more than the following schedule of maximum hours per week when averaged over a period of six months but in no one week more than 48 hours: 42 hours per week for continuous process operations; 40 hours per week for non-continuous process operations."

#### Visits Capital

President Davis of Mellon's Aluminum Co. of America came to Washington some weeks before this code was offered, and proposed that when he submitted it, there should be no public hearing but merely a private conference with a deputy of the Recovery administration. His request was turned down.

### ROOSEVELT TELLS BANKERS TO GIVE FARMERS CREDIT

CHICAGO — The nation's banks should be more liberal in extending credit facilities to business men and farmers delegates to the American Bankers' Association convention were told on Tuesday in direct messages from President Roosevelt and his representatives.

In addition to a direct message from President Roosevelt another letter was read to the delegates by Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance corporation. Jones said if the banks didn't speed up their lending, ways would be found to force them to do so.

"Banks must provide credit to accommodate agriculture, commerce and industry based upon a going country," Jones said. "Otherwise the government will have to do so. There will be no other course. That was demonstrated last year when the Garner bill was passed by both Houses of Congress authorizing the RFC to lend money to anybody for any purpose."

#### A "New Era"

Following the Jones speech Gov. Eugene R. Black of the federal reserve board told the bankers that the "new deal" had brought a "new era," that the present supply of money was ample for all needs, and that the reserve authorities aim to force "credit expansion" and that the reserve people were going to see that money and credit finds employment.

President Roosevelt in the letter relayed to the delegates said: "The government needs the willing and confident cooperation of its banks and is willing to go into partnership with them on a limited dividend basis, permitting the banks to end the partnership at will, but in the meantime making it easy for them to furnish the credit necessary for the recovery program."

#### Flow of Credit

"Loans can and will be made. I want you to know that we rely on your organization for its cooperation in furthering the free flow of credit so essential to business enterprises, whether they be large or small. Only if this is done can employers do their part in the great recovery program now under way."

"Never before in the history has this nation had greater need of courageous bankers. I am relying on them for prompt realization of the changes now taking place in general conditions and of their part in the revival of economic activities and increased employment of workers. I am confident that you will work with me to meet the credit needs of industry and trade."

#### AMERICA'S CHILDREN

One-fifth of the children of America are "below par" in health because of the depression, says the U. S. Children's bureau.

Secretary Wilbur of the Hoover cabinet some time ago said hard times were a good thing for the kiddies.

### NATURE'S METHODS NOT DRUGS OFFER REMEDY FOR SLEEPING SICKNESS SAYS NORMAN BAKER

Writes To St. Louis Mayor Pointing Out Dangers Of  
Aluminum And Deadly Chlorine In Water Supply  
As Possible Contributory Causes Of Disease

Box 163,  
Laredo, Texas  
September 1, 1933

Honorable Mayor,  
St. Louis, Missouri  
Dear Sir:

This letter is a personal one and of great interest to you as the Mayor of a metropolitan city which is receiving unfavorable publicity by medical propaganda on sleeping sickness.

Before you decide to throw this letter in the waste basket simply because it is not signed by a doctor, I desire to have you know the facts.

I am unknown to you perhaps, and if you mention my name to any American Medical Association doctor or a member of the Missouri Medical Society, they would laugh and turn you aside with the assertion of quack or fake.

This is all because I have been a thorn in their side and

exposed their ignorance throughout the world, especially regarding cancer. The same ignorance they have shown for 100 years in cancer is being displayed in your city regarding sleeping sickness. Furthermore, I realize if a layman or an independent doctor who is not a member of their Medical Association, would cure your sleeping sickness cases, efforts would be made to discredit them and the press would treat it in silence.

Before mentioning my ideas for curing your sleeping sickness cases I must explain a few things. In 1911 very little was heard of cancer and when a person died of cancer it was generally an aged person. In 1924 cancer caused more deaths in the United States than any other one disease. In 1911 cancer was the twentieth from the top in taking human toll. Today it is the second top and in three years it will be the first. All this through ignorance of organized medics, whose sole efforts seem to be to create a monopoly of everything medical, discredit and ruin drugless healers and prevent the public from being reminded and taught nature's way of curing.

#### A Thorn To Medics

In other words, to discredit the Creator. I am enclosing a booklet of which I ask you to read every page carefully. Then make your decision. You will note I give proofs that we have cured

Please turn to page two

#### NEW YORK WELFARE

Fifty million dollars was spent in aiding 201,647 destitute families, aggregating a million persons, in the city of New York, in the first six months of 1933. This was an increase of about 200 per cent in the number of families aided over the preceding six months.

### News Review Of The Week

Thursday, Aug. 31

WASHINGTON — General reorganization of National Recovery Administration looms following resignation of Assistant Administrator Dudley because he objected to closed shop policies.

CHICAGO — Chicago's newest anti-crime drive begins to get serious for gangdom; 200 sentenced within month; 110 more ordered arrested.

Friday, Sept. 1

HAVANA, Cuba — Hurricane kills six in Cuba.

DETROIT — Henry Ford indicates will not sign NRA code.

Saturday, Sept. 2

WASHINGTON — Reconstruction Finance Corporation plans announced to extend financial aid to firms willing to operate under NRA but needing additional finances.

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Interior Ickes limits daily oil production of nation to 2,409,700 barrels under NRA trade code, but no price fixing determined as yet.

Sunday, Sept. 4

NUREMBERG, Germany — Before 100,000 storm troops representing 1,500,000 in his private army, Hitler says Germany does not want war.

Monday, Sept. 5

ARDMORE, Okla. — Harvey Bailey, notorious outlaw, captured four hours after making sensational escape from Dallas, Texas, jail, the accused leader of gang

Please turn to page sixteen



## Norman Baker

(HIMSELF)



"Hello Folks"

**A NINETEEN YEAR OLD BOY** writes me a letter and conveys his thoughts quite well for a young lad—I quote the letter for the benefit of other young men, who are not desirous of following the path of least resistance. The letter follows:

Milan, Michigan  
Aug. 22, 1933

Dear Mr. Baker:

I wish to thank you many times for your kind letter you wrote me. I am greatly interested in your work. I have passed your booklet of cancer onto others. In fact I do not know any one in my neighborhood that has cancer trouble at the present time.

I am very glad that you did not give up when they closed your radio station at Iowa, but went right on ahead and built the greatest radio station in the world. This of course is one of the strongest whips against those who wish that the truth, which you are fighting, to the front, would never be revealed. But let's hope that they can't do anything this time.

I am still unable to hear your station, but I am hoping in the future that I may hear it as well as see it some day. In the meantime I wish to remind you of the booklet of your station, that I would like to have a copy sent to me now.

In reading and hearing of you reminds me of Judge Rutherford. I am interested in both of these works. I see that you have gone through the same hardship that he has and that for the truth in the land of the free and the brave.

I wish to encourage you and wish that you will continue the fight for cancer and other truths which you have. I would like to see your hospital to be one of the greatest in the world, and that for the benefit of the people.

I would also like to have a part in the work which you are doing, or be a helper of some kind. My father is one of Jehovah's Witnesses and I would like to carry out the same course that he is doing, but I am unemployed and therefore am a failure. I wish to ask you if you have any work of any kind. I would be willing to work at any reasonable wage. I ask this of you because you desire the truth and righteousness that which shall always have its place on earth.

I am nineteen years now and am out of work for the conditions here are bad. I live with my dad on a small farm. If you could do this I would thank you many and many times. If you are unable to do this then maybe you can inform me as to where I may get a job. Please let me know regarding this.

I will be awaiting the answer with keen interest. Wishing you the best luck in the future.

Respectfully yours,

K. M.

This letter is one of many hundreds received and I wish I could find jobs for everybody out of employment. I can tell them how to put all the unemployed to work but am not able to do the job myself. The plan I outlined in my letter to President Roosevelt recently published in these columns, is the plan that will put every man and woman that is out of a job back to work.

It is the only plan and all the millions the government is now spending with agriculture commission.

Please turn to page fourteen

## NATURE'S METHODS NOT DRUGS OFFER REMEDY FOR SLEEPING SICKNESS SAYS NORMAN BAKER

**Writes To St. Louis Mayor Pointing Out Dangers Of  
Aluminum And Deadly Chlorine In Water Supply  
As Possible Contributory Causes Of Disease**

(Continued from page one)

cancer and have been curing patients every week since 1929. The fact that this treatment is given to the public by a layman becomes a thorn in the side of educated doctors.

I feel confident many of the sleeping sickness cases in your city can be cured and the so-called "epidemic" stopped, if the St. Louis press would be fearless enough to publish facts for the public without having the press suppressed by organized medics.

You realize the press have been puppets for the medical trust ever since it was organized.

I am bold enough to give you suggestions but I fear they are so simple they will not be heeded by you and others and you may believe that health is a very mysterious thing and hard to attain and retain when in reality it is as simple as smoking a cigar.

As I stated, cancer was hardly known in 1911 but now is second from the top. What caused it? History shows aluminum cooking utensils were introduced in general about 1911 and tests have shown that people suffering with stomach ulcers, stomach trouble, indigestion, etc., have automatically been cured in a few months by throwing all aluminum ware out of the kitchen. Therefore, stop slow aluminum poisoning by advising your citizens to eat or drink nothing from an aluminum container and do not use it for cooking. That will stop the first slow poisoning of your citizens.

### Chlorine Danger

Chlorine was used in the war "Over There" to kill soldiers, because it was an extremely violent poisonous gas. Manufacturers to commercialize on the public, influenced the organized medics, to endorse their plan and they began working through the State and Government Health Departments, which are controlled by doctors that belong to the American Medical Associations (few independent doctors could secure such positions in health department). With that influence the press was influenced to carry their propaganda and soon every Mayor, City and State politicians, was approached by lobbyists and salesmen to purchase chlorine gas apparatus and hundreds of thousands of tons of chlorine gas to poison the city water mains, under the disguise that it was a purifier. That which killed the soldier by breathing will kill you by drinking, therefore, for the protection of the citizens of St. Louis and to prevent other diseases, stop the slow poisoning of your citizens by chlorinated water and take out the slow poison of alum from your city water, in the event you are using it.

If you are ignorant of the aluminum ware poisoning, which has been thoroughly investigated by the government, ask Dr. C. T. Betts, of Toledo, Ohio, for his literature and facts, as he has devoted his life to the subject of aluminum poisoning. If you want to test aluminum poisoning in your home, take two quarts of the same water. Boil one quart in an aluminum closed utensil. Boil the other quart in enamel ware, glass or crockery. Let them both stand in their respective containers until cold. Then pour each in a separate milk bottle to settle. You will find the water boiled in aluminum to have a cloudy milk appearance and a great amount of aluminum hydroxide precipitate will settle on the bottom. The water boiled in the other utensil will be clear.

If what you see does not convince you of aluminum poisoning, then shake the aluminum water violently, drink it all quickly and you will be able to feel the results. Before you do that however, have your wife at your side in case anything may happen as she may want to call the ambulance.

### Offers Hospital

Regarding your city cases of sleeping sickness. Select three or four such cases. Send them to the Baker Hospital at Muscatine, Iowa for treatment. They will not be given any drugs because there is no proof in the medical world of one drug that ever cured or of one drug that is a specific for any known disease. They cannot even cure a common cold with all of their drugs, therefore, why sacrifice the lives of your citizens by trying to cure sleeping sickness by drugs, Operation, Radium or X-Ray?

It must be cured by nature's methods and that is exactly what your patients will receive if you send them to the Baker Hospital, Muscatine, Iowa. As strange as it may seem to you, as boastful as it may appear, I frankly state without fear of truthful contradiction that the records of the Baker Hospital stand above any hospital in the world for its number of cures, and especially that all of its cures are made without the use of those fallacies known as Operation, Radium or X-Ray.

They treat with the thought that the Creator never put anything into us that should be jerked out and cut out or burned out.

If any of your sleeping sickness cases recover it will be because nature took its course and produced the cure. Refuse serums on these patients as they poison the blood stream and the blood stream must be purified by proper food, proper drink, proper air, proper sunshine, as the Creator intended, plus assistance in the line of nature's herbs and roots, but not drugs.

### Charge Actual Cost

I will arrange with Dr. Potter, lessee of the Baker Hospital, (which was founded by me), to treat your patients at actual cost of room, board, and care for only \$25.00 per week, without any medical fees added. I will arrange this in order to convince you that sleeping sickness can be cured. I will be frank to admit the hospital has had no cases of sleeping sickness but in making my assertions and showing confidence of a cure I am lead to do so by just plain common horse sense, which I exercised in preparing my treatments which have cured hundreds of cases of cancer were pronounced incurable by others.

If this letter has not reached the waste basket by the time you have read this far, I trust if you do not care to act upon it, you will pass it to some others that may or hand it to your local newspaper for publication as a communication.

I am sincere in writing you and my reputation is not only national but international and I hold the confidence of millions, which was created by our work that has become public, therefore I assure you I would not take the liberty of addressing you in this long letter if I thought it would mar my reputation.

Sincerely yours,

*N. Baker*

## Railroads Change Trains Schedules

Milwaukee Trains No. 3 west-bound due here at 8:34 a. m. No. 8 eastbound due here at 6:21 p. m. between Davenport and Kansas City will be discontinued Sunday only effective next Sunday, E. Ferguson, passenger agent said today.

Rock Island train No. 1, Chicago to the coast, due here at 10:30 o'clock each evening will arrive hereafter at 11:05 p. m. due to a re-arranged and faster schedule. The train will leave Chicago one hour later than formerly.

## FAVORS INFLATION

Dear Editor:

We hear a great deal lately about inflation. Who is objecting to inflation? It's the money juggler who sees a kind of money going into circulation over which he has no control, and from which he derives no interest. There's nothing that will break a money juggler's heart—if he has one—like money going into circulation from which he does not derive the greatest benefit. Thus, you did not hear a word from him about inflation when we were selling him millions of dollars of bonds to get money to put into circulation, giving him a chance to buy bonds with his depositor's money, receiving not only the bonds but a money, with which to pay his depositors and loan us to build our homes, taking a mortgage bearing interest, thus giving him interest on both ends of his depositor's money placed in his bank for safe keeping. Oh no, that's different. But he welcomes all the inflation of that kind the government can stand. What wonder he's particular about how we do our inflating.

Did you notice we never heard the word deflation uttered during the whole three years of unheard of deflation? And why? Simply because the money jugglers who had juggled the finances of the country so long, and the people were so prosperous and happy, and placing every confidence in them, gave no thought to what they were doing or going to do, until they found themselves flat broke. Then they began to look around, and found it was because the man in the White House had taken counsel from the money jugglers only, and having no better sense, they thought it was all right.

But now, it's different. There's a man in the White House who has taken a good look around and sees the havoc and misery deflation has wrought, he says: "never again!" and finds the only way to bring the country back to its normal condition and keep it there is to take the control of the money matters out of the hands of the money jugglers, and put it where it belongs—into the hands of the government.

Bank Victim,  
Iowa City, Ia.

## FEDERAL HELP PROMISED FOR RURAL PUPILS

WASHINGTON — Relief for some of the 80,000 unemployed teachers and education for a portion of the million children of school age who have been thrown upon the streets through the closing of schools, especially in rural sections, was promised by Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, after a visit to the White House.

Mr. Hopkins said he had wired Governors and State relief administrators authorizing the use of Federal relief funds to pay wages to teachers who may be assigned by school officials to rural schools which have been closed or where the terms have been shortened because of lack of regular public funds.

The expenditures from the Federal fund will be confined to the minimum needs of the teachers, and no relief money will be allowed for fuel, textbooks or other school expenses.

### Hopkins Explains Plan

"I consider this kind of work relief one of the most constructive applications of the principle of exchanging service to the community for public aid," Mr. Hopkins said. "The need for relief to teachers is clearly apparent. Thirty-three States have reported through their education officials that approximately 80,000 teachers are unemployed. Some 15 States have definitely reported shortened school terms, and in some districts this has meant curtailing them to the vanishing point."

### No Subsidy

"While it is most emphatically not the intention of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to subsidize the school system in any community or to relieve school officials of their responsibility, I believe that the expenditure of work-relief funds in the interests of destitute teachers will result indirectly in great community good."

### Closed Schools Injure Children

"In many rural communities the complete closing of schools virtually means the disintegration of community life for children. No one will ever be able to make up the loss to the children who are deprived of education, for the plastic state of childhood mind comes but once."

"Where schools are closed or terms are reduced to a month or two a year, despite increased enrollment, we have a great paradox. It is the expectation of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration that this paradox can be righted, in some part, by permitting the teachers to give their services on the basis of their relief needs."

## ANNOUNCING

the Opening of

## Lowe's Grocery

1218 East Second St.

Located in the Dankert building, formerly occupied by the Francis Market.

We will appreciate your patronage.

DONALD LOWE, Prop.



# AMERICAN RADIO TRUST ANGRY OVER FAILURE AT MEXICO CITY

**Monopolists Trying To "Get" Armstrong Perry For  
Upsetting Their Plans To Steal Radio Rights  
Of Mexico As They Did In United States**

Detailing the failure of American Radio Trust Representatives to dominate the recent Pan American Radio Conference at Mexico City, The Ventura Cal., Free Press, a leader in the fight against radio monopoly states:

American broadcasters have been lifting their voices to high heaven against Armstrong Perry of the National Committee on Education by Radio, internationally known publicist, who upset the apple-cart of the radio monopolists at the North and Central American Radio Conference held in July in Mexico City.

The conference was called for the purpose of reallocating the 96 available broadcasting channels. When these channels were first distributed, the radio boys gobbled up the lion's share of the 79 channels allocated to the United States. Canada received only twelve, and Mexico and Cuba, none.

Why the private commercial interests in control of radio in the United States should expect to continue their stranglehold of the ether has not been explained. Canada, Mexico and Cuba have demanded a fair division of the channels. The American delegation at Mexico City was packed by representatives of the American monopoly, who were prepared to resist to the utmost any honest proposal for such a division. Observers were barred from the sessions, which were as secret as a board meeting of J. P. Morgan & Co.

## Told Truth

Mr. Perry told the Canadian, Mexican and Cuban delegates that the American broadcasters had no thought of giving up any channels. By the time he got through explaining, the Canadians, Mexicans and Cubans were in a belligerent mood.

Mexico demanded a minimum of twelve clear channels—not an unreasonable demand—and she would not be budged from that position. The result was that after a month the conference went on the rocks.

Denouncing Mr. Perry for his fair statement of the situation, one of the radio trade journals bursts forth in this editorial lingo: "The American delegation went to Mexico City with specific instructions. It was appointed by the President of the United States. For Perry, an American citizen, to do things which might work against the objectives of an official delegation from his own country, seems wrong, to say the least. A committee of Congress might well inquire into his activities at Mexico City."

## He'd Like It

Mr. Perry would like nothing better than a Congressional investigation of his activities. The spokesman of the broadcasters seems to imply that Congress would undertake to censure a freeborn American for exercising one of his Constitutional rights—which shows what a distorted view the apologists for the broadcasters have taken of the whole question.

Congress would naturally inquire what were the "objectives" of the packed delegation.

As for the delegation's having been "appointed by the President of the United States, it was only nominally "official." It went to Mexico City to hamstring Canada, Mexico and Cuba, and the general opinion of observers is that Perry did what ought to be done in advising the other delegations not to barter away their rights for a mess of radio pottage.

Now the big radio boys are proposing that the agreements they want—one in particular being to get Mexico to agree not to license

stations whose broadcasts interfere with the American broadcasts—shall be obtained through "an exchange of diplomatic notes." They would like to have our State Department champion their commercial greediness to maintain control of 79 out of all the 96 available channels. Which is, on the face of it, a perfectly absurd proposal. In past years the State Department has been used as a catspaw for other private American commercial interests in Latin America, and the Roosevelt administration doesn't intend to make that mistake.

# THE VALUE OF EXPERIENCE

By A. BEVERLEY BAXTER  
In The London Express

When God in His wisdom decreed that a man should live the full life from infancy to old age did He intend that the last forty years should be spent in retreat, in defeat, in uselessness?

## Youth!

When the full crisis of the Great War was realized, to whom did the nation turn? To a man ripe in experience, developed in mind, but with the heart of a boy. His name was Lloyd George and his age 53.

When the allied armies in the field had been bled white, who was the man who brought the spirit of youth back to us?—the 67-year-old Foch!

Who brought France from the spirit of defeat to victory?—Clemenceau, who had already passed by six years the allotted span of life!

What was the age of Disraeli when his genius, rising to its greatest climax, forced through the project for the purchase of the Suez Canal shares?—71!

I hate a gospel which makes a man of 45 feel that he is unwanted. I hate a gospel which defies mere energy and denies the value of experience.

## PASS IT ALONG

If you agree that exposes of Big Business crookedness such as those given in the Midwest Free Press are needed in America, pass this paper along to a friend or neighbor. You can mail the Free Press anywhere in the United States for a two cent stamp. Just wrap it, address and mail.

# Investors Warned Of Brewery Stock

NEW YORK — C. D. Williams, secretary of the United States Brewers' Association, warns the public against careless investment in the stock of new brewing enterprises, much of which is offered for sale at a few dollars a share in order to rope in people of modest means. He says:

"There are unmistakable indications of local and nation-wide activity on the part of unscrupulous persons in the selling of questionable securities relating to the making of malt beverages. Brewery stocks should be purchased exactly like those of other industrial enterprises—after a complete study of earning power, stability, history, executive personnel, equipment, plans and other factors necessary to a fair judgment."

## A WORKMAN SPEAKS

Dear Editor:

The menace of machines replacing men in industry and the need for a shorter work day was clearly foreseen almost 50 years ago by the late Samuel Gompers, the kind of a labor leader needed today. If we had men like Gompers at the head of our working men's organizations today the working man would be better off.

In his report to the 1887 labor convention Gompers said "displacement of labor by machinery in the past few years has exceeded that of any like period in our history," and said it was "one of the most important facts with which the labor movement has to grapple." Commenting on the statement by the U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics that nearly a million workers were out of employment, Mr. Gompers said:

"It is now time that something should be done to reclaim from misery the many thousands of good and true men whose only fault is that they have stomachs to fill, with ready and willing hands to supply their wants, but continually receiving the stereotyped reply in answer to their appeals for work, 'No job open.'"

"The answer to all opponents to the reduction of hours of labor could well be given in these words: 'That so long as there is one man who seeks employment and cannot obtain it, the hours of labor are too long.'"

From 1887 to the present labor has reiterated its demand for a reduction in the length of the work week and work day proportionate to the increased production of working men and women with machinery, without reduction in weekly earnings. By the fair competition codes which President Roosevelt is establishing under the National Recovery Act that demand is being realized in part.

What working men need to realize today is that they have a chance to get rights as never before. They should fight for their rights and if necessary go direct to President Roosevelt with their demands that the spirit and letter of the new NRA be carried out.

A Reader Who Works  
Davenport, Iowa

Why not cultivate your assets instead of your liabilities?

# HUGE CORPORATIONS ESCAPING TAXES PAID BY LITTLE FELLOW

Why is it, I have repeatedly been asked, that Wall Street capitalists, many times millionaires, with enormous incomes, are able to evade income taxes and at the same time keep out of jail?

The answer is simple. They keep out of jail because they have, technically at least, broken no law. They have broken no law, because they have attorneys and lobbyists at Washington to see to it that the income tax laws are so framed as to provide loopholes through which they may escape their proportionate part of the tax burden.

What we have at Washington on a large scale, we have at our state capitals on a comparatively small scale.

At Sacramento and before California tax commissions, for example, banks, utilities and large property owners are represented by attorneys and experts who are paid to see to it that the tax laws are so framed as to favor their clients. Under such inspired legislation, the California power companies have, during the last four years, been proportionately undertaxed at least \$20,000,000; the banks \$16,000,000; the oil companies, \$5,600,000; the telephone companies, \$4,200,000—a total for these four groups alone of at least \$45,800,000. In other words, had these four groups paid taxes proportionate to those paid by home owner and farmer, \$45,800,000 would, during the last four years, have been paid into the California state treasury which has not been paid in. As a result, a serious deficit has developed in the California state treasury. Not only must this deficit be made up, but sufficient additional taxes must be levied for future years to meet the cost of state government.

Certain members of the California state legislature are virtually taking the position that the undertaxed big fellows cannot be made to pay, therefore the overtaxed home owners and farmers, and merchants and manufacturers must have their tax burden increased that the government may continue to function.

That this maybe, so-called "painless taxes" are suggested.

The "painless tax" then is a tax levied upon those who have been lulled into silence by propaganda, or who are unable to make their protests heard.

In South America is a bat called Vampire, that lives on blood. This bat attacks its prey as they sleep, returning night after night

until its victim, bled white, weakens and dies.

And so the overburdened tax victims of the tax evader and the tax exempt, who have piled upon them so-called "painless taxes." Such "painless taxes" drain them of their resources a little at a time as the vampire bat drains its victims.

That those of great wealth may not be disturbed in their gains, a "painless" sales tax of 2½ per cent on food, shoes and clothing has been enacted for California.—Franklin Hichborn in San Diego Broom.

# New War Nearing Says This Reader

Dear Editor:

The Midwest Free Press has too many letters from people who think there will not be another war and that United States need not prepare for one. They are mistaken—we are getting closer to war every day. This time it will be bigger than the last one.

I would like to knock all the so-called pacifists on the head. Pacifism is another name for cowardice.

Until every nation disarms there is no such thing as one nation disarming.

Germany caught the world with its boots off. Don't let them do it again. The way to preserve peace is to prepare our defense. We are in a warring world; why throw away our guns?

The preachers say the Lord will protect us; maybe so. There is another saying by a great general: "God is on the side of the strongest army."

Thank our stars our leaders do not listen too earnestly to our so-called pacifists.

They are pacifists because they are afraid of their skins. If a man will not fight for his country, then he should throw away his trousers and buy a lady's chemise and a nice lady's compact and stay with the dear ladies at home.

K. M.,  
Iowa City, Iowa

Dr.  
Joseph G. Johnston  
Chiropractor  
308 Hershey Bldg.

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# As We See It

## FARMER CAN YOU SPARE A NICKEL?

Or Even A Subscription?

An intelligent — which doesn't necessarily mean college educated — farmer rushed into the Midwest Free Press office this week, carrying a news item showing how eastern canneries had raised tomato prices. He thought the item should also be printed in the Midwest Free Press for he said he knew "if any paper around here would print it, the Free Press would."

The farmer was referred to the two column article on page three of the August 17 issue of the Free Press headed "Muscatine Farmer Declares Canning Co. Prices Too Low." It was also suggested that the farmer might be interested in subscribing to a newspaper which seemed to have a slight sympathy for the farmer's burden. His answer was that money was a scarce article. Also scarce is truth on the farming industry — its terrible situation.

"Yes, indeed," the farmer was told. "Money is scarce. The Midwest Free Press has noted that fact. But it does seem that a newspaper printing information of interest and value to farmers not printed by many other newspapers might be worth a nickel."

It didn't take the intelligent farmer long to get the point. Nor to find he could spare a little of the scarce article. Nor did it take long to record his subscription.

We hope the farmer gets his money's worth. One way he can make sure of that is to tell us when we forget to print something which should be printed — something about the loan sharks, mortgage shavers, crooked lawyers, food gamblers and other gentry whose machinations have pauperized our nation's farmers, stolen homes and broken down men who only wanted to earn an honest living, provide for their loved ones and be good Americans.

## DOCTOR, GET THE ROLLING PIN! HENRY'S IN AGAIN

Mr. Wallace Gives The Dumb Common People A Lesson In Finance

We must confess some confusion over the problem of trying to determine exactly what Secretary of Agriculture Wallace is trying to do for the farmer and how he is trying to do it. That may be through inability of the average mind to comprehend the complicated relief plans proposed by Henry. Or it may be that Henry is so dizzy he doesn't know what he is talking about. We hope the former premise is correct and that Henry some how or some way will blunder through to an accomplishment whereby the farmer will get better prices for his products and have a little profit beside. Just a little profit.

The value or disadvantage of Henry's plan to dispose of five million hogs cannot be determined today. It seems workable, but might not be. Several of the anti-administration newspapers have already derided the plan as unfeasible, unworkable and foolish. Their prejudice can be understood. They are against almost any relief plan sponsored by any Democrat. It is surprising therefore to see the same papers giving such prominence and indirect approval to Henry's pronouncement of last week against inflation. It was contained in a letter to an old college friend now turned farmer and Henry thought the rest of the country should know of the sentiments he expressed to his pal of

classroom days.

There are several thousand arguments for and against inflation. Henry bolstered his case by citing just three against inflation. They were;

"First — Inflation undoubtedly acts to lighten each farmer's debt and tax burdens, but only to the extent that it advances the prices of what he buys.

"Second — Inflation which changes the value of the dollar in foreign currencies tends temporarily to increase the prices, especially of export or speculative commodities, such as wheat, cotton, and corn. The inflation since April has been of this type. Prices of milk, hogs, beef cattle, poultry, and other nonspeculative domestic products have shown no great increase.

"Third — Inflation which directly increases purchasing power in the hands of consumers tends to advance prices of farm commodities, especially those dependent on domestic purchasing power, so long as production remains unchanged. Large expenditures for public works or large sales of government bonds to buy supplies, such as were made during the great war, may produce this kind of inflation."

Those are Henry's exact words.

Now pondering each of his three reasons in their order, let us consider wherein Henry might be talking through his new fall hat;

First — The farmer is not interested particularly now in buying things. He would like to clear his debt burden through the aid of inflation or anything else which would give him more for his products. Give the farmer a chance to pay his debts and he will not complain much about an increased price for automobile tires.

Second — If domestic prices increase through inflation became too high to attract export buying, Mr. Wallace's own "dumping" plan — which he may have forgotten he proposed a few months ago — could be used to sell farm products at cheaper prices in the world competitive markets.

Third — This is a little too deep for the average mind to understand as an argument against inflation. It seems to be in favor of inflation. As for production remaining unchanged, not even Henry with his omnipotence can completely regulate production.

One thing is certain; the bankers, the big government bond holders and the billionaires with huge cash supplies do not want inflation. Why should they want to change a situation whereby the dollar they made in 1929 will buy four to five times what it did in that year? Why should they want to give the farmer a chance to pay his debt with the 1929 commodity dollar when by forcing payment in the 1933 commodity dollar they can collect five times the amount of their original loan? It's elementary, my dear Henry, elementary.

## MORE INFORMATION ON FARMERS' DEBTS

A farmer, commenting on the editorial "Farmer Debts" in last week's Free Press, says he cannot understand why more lawyers have not pointed out to their farmer clients the advantages of the revised federal bankrupt law. Under the law a city business or professional man, a railroad, a laborer or a farmer can adjust their debts without the stigma of bankruptcy. Only in the case of the farmer it is a little more difficult. That is to start the process. It takes 15 farmers to begin to take advantage of the new law, but after their action, individual farmers can act.

John Cityman, a city clerk, can file a schedule of assets and liabilities with the federal court and ask a conference of creditors. If the request is granted he can submit a settlement plan offering so much on the dollar. If the majority of his creditors to whom a majority of his debts are owed prefer to throw him into

bankruptcy they still have that power with its resultant extra charges or they can agree to an extension of his debts or they can agree to his proposal for an immediate settlement on the basis of what he is able to pay.

However a farmer to use the same law must obtain 15 or more of his fellows in similar financial straits. They can petition the federal district court to appoint a referee or conciliation commissioner. If such a commissioner is appointed, then the farmer can file a petition with the court any time within the next five years, explaining he is insolvent or unable to pay his debts as they come due, adding that he wishes to make a settlement or arrange an extension.

The petition must be accompanied by a list of debts and an extra copy of the list. One copy of the debt list will be submitted to the court by the Conciliation commissioner if the petition is approved. Within ten days of the first filing, the farmer must submit a list of his assets with the commissioner. The Commissioner then calls a meeting of creditors.

The creditors will be notified that the farmer proposes to offer terms for a settlement or for additional time and will receive a statement of the farmer's debts, and the names of creditors.

If the creditors wish, they may examine the farmer at the first meeting, and they may name a committee to submit to the commissioner a supplementary inventory of the debtor's estate. The commissioner will determine the final inventory of the debtor's estate.

If an agreement is reached with a majority in number of all creditors whose claims are a majority in amount of all claims that have been allowed, the farmer may apply to the commissioner for confirmation. The commissioner will send the order to the court, with the following facts;

- 1.—Acceptances of creditors.
- 2.—Proofs of claims which have been allowed and those which have been disallowed;
- 3.—List of debts having priority;
- 4.—List of secured debts, with a description of the security of each;
- 5.—Final inventory, with list of exemptions;
- 6.—Certificate showing that deposit has been paid;
- 7.—Report of the commissioner recommending or opposing confirmation and, in the case of an extension, stating to what extent, if any, it would be desirable for the court, after confirmation, to retain control over the farmer and his property.

The judge will fix a date and place for a hearing, at which any creditors opposing confirmation may state their opposition.

If the judge does not confirm the proposal he may dismiss the proceedings or refer the specifications to the commissioner for testimony and report, and then may confirm the proposal or dismiss the proceedings.

After a settlement or extension has been confirmed, the judge may set it aside and reinstate the case if fraud has been discovered.

The filing of a petition pleading for relief under the new law places the farmer and his property in the exclusive jurisdiction of the court, and he can not be put into involuntary bankruptcy or sued on any debt.

No execution can be levied on a judgment of foreclosure nor any writ to oust the farmer even under a tax sale.

No levy can be had touching his home without consent of the Federal judge until action is terminated on the farmer's petition.

The fee for filing the petition with the court is \$10.

As the farmer pointed out it does seem surprising that more lawyers have not advised their farmer clients of the opportunities to clear their debts under the new law. And don't let your lawyer tell you the above information is incorrect — that information came from a good lawyer. And if you don't believe it look up section 75 of the revised bankruptcy law.



## GAMBLING RACKETS

A Chicago judge last week ordered gambling at dog races stopped. He said dog racing was a "cheap racket," and he was right. The judge deserves commendation for his decision.

But it seems strange other judges, other courts allow other gambling. Legalized horse racing continues in Chicago. Almost any Chicago policeman can tell the visiting gambler where bets will be taken on horse racing. Horse racing, its backers say is the sport of kings and really is needed to develop a better breed of horses. That may be why some horse racing gentlemen recently were found to be doping horses. Maybe dope will improve the breed.

Like wise with stock exchange and grain pit gambling. The stock exchange and grain pits, some say are not gambling dens, just marts of trade to help sell the farmer's products. Yes, indeed.

Now Baron Munchausen, you tell one and we'll all die laughing.

## Banish Child Labor

Great progress is being made in eliminating child labor by means of the fair competition codes established under the National Industrial Recovery Act. The Cotton-Textile Industry Code, signed by President Roosevelt, barred from employment children under 16 years. A similar prohibition has been included in other codes approved by the President and will probably be incorporated in the rest of them as they are adopted.

But these codes exist only for the two-year period covered by the Recovery Act. When employers are once more free to fix their own wage scales and work conditions, they will undoubtedly discover that child labor is again profitable and will undertake to re-establish it with all of its sinister results.

Child labor is an evil at any time and under any conditions. During the depression the economic fallacy of employing children while adults are jobless has been stressed. But when the depression is over it will still be repugnant from the humanitarian standpoint.

The proposed Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution has already been ratified by 15 states. Nine ratified it this year. Twenty one more must ratify it by 1935 so that when the industrial codes expire a federal law can be enacted and child labor forever dropped from our industrial system.

Anyone with the welfare of this and coming generations of children in mind will favor the ban on child labor. This great country with its resources, ability and industry does not need the sweated labor of little children to increase profits of greedy industrialists.

Once upon a time there dwelt on this earth a Man who said "suffer the little children to come unto Me." If you follow this Man you will want to help in the fight against child labor.

It is easy to help in this fight. Simply write to your state senator and representative, instructing them—they are your servants—to vote for the child labor amendment. Then make certain they carry out your orders.

## A WHISKY PLAN FOR IOWA

Senator Louis Murphy has joined Governor Clyde Herring in demanding state control of liquor sales in event of repeal of the 18th Amendment—and repeal looks more certain every day. The standpoints of both men are to be commended. They differ but slightly.

State owned and operated liquor dispensaries will be opposed by special interests, the whisky profit makers, the small petty grafter who makes money from selling liquor to weak men and the politician who wants to use whisky as a vote getting influence.

And if any voter thinks whisky is not a factor in many elections that voter has not been around much.

Michigan has already gone on record as favoring the state dispensing plan for whisky. Michigan voters have approved a system similar to that used in the province of Ontario.

In Ontario any man or woman can get a liquor permit to buy beer, wine or whisky. The combined permit charge is \$2.00 yearly or permits calling only for beer and wine or only for whisky can be obtained for \$1.00 each. No person can hold two permits.

When the permit holder desires to buy any spirits he or she goes to the government store, fills out an order blank, has it approved by an inspector, pays the charge, gets his liquor and carries it away. It is illegal to consume the liquor anywhere but at the buyer's home. That reduces public drunkenness.

Of course the buyer can invite friends to his home for a drink—or a drunk if he feels that way. But it's too bad for the drunk if he makes himself obnoxious to his fellow citizens of Ontario. His home can be declared a public place which means his liquor permit is cancelled, and severe penalties invoked in event he repeats the offense.

Every time the permit holder buys, his purchases are marked in his permit which is in the form of a book. The total cost is added at the end of each page and carried over to the start of the next page. Thus John Workingman at the end of three months may see a total figure on his permit which would have bought the baby many pairs of shoes, or have paid an instalment on his car or bought a new coat for his wife. Or his wife may see it. That's a potent factor to cut down drinking. Just to have the constant reminder of its actual cost before one every time a bottle is purchased.

That is the scheme underlying the entire Ontario plan—suggestion not command that drinking is poor business. To encourage temper-

## Extradition of Mr. Insull

The U. S. government is to be commended for trying once more to bring Samuel Insull back to America for trial. The success of that effort depends on whether Insull money is as potent in Athens today as it was in Chicago a few years ago. The whole fight against Insull's extradition has been waged by Greek lawyer-politicians with Insull money in their pockets.

The specific charge against Insull is the misappropriation of \$2,500,000. If it were \$2,500, he would have been back long ago, with no trouble. The papers are in order, the offense is extraditable, the United States is a civilized power which can be expected to give a fair trial.

But—those who have inherited what remains of Insull's empire do not want him back. Bad as was the wreck, there is still much salvage for insiders, including three huge utility operating companies which are making profits right through the depression. If Insull came back, he might talk, and if the inside story of the most gigantic crash in history were told on the stand by one who knows it through and through, some of those who lost hundreds of millions through Insull's manipulations might see ways to recover a part of their losses.

Dispatches from Athens tell of generals, lobbyists, members of the Greek parliament who have taken Insull's fees and are fighting his extradition. The issue is clear. If law, justice and the ordinary rules of international conduct prevail, Insull will come back. If money talks at Athens as loudly as it used to speak he won't come back. It will be interesting to see which course the Greek government chooses.—From Labor.

ance, the Ontario government taxes whisky as much as possible and beer and wine as little as possible. A quart of good Scotch whisky costs the government about 70 cents but is sold to the whisky drinker for \$4.00 to \$4.50. The balance goes for federal and provincial taxes, profits of the provincial liquor stores and import duties. With such a system the ordinary taxpayer saves millions paid by those who want their personal liberty and their liquor.

There is no fooling about enforcing the Ontario Liquor Control Law. Whether the offender is a wealthy brewery owner, a laborer or the head of a distillery chain, makes no difference in enforcement. Breweries and distilleries are closed down for the slightest infraction of the law—such as losing track of a large shipment which might get into the bootleg trade. Yes, there are bootleggers in Ontario, but not so many nor such bold fellows as we have in this country.

But the best part of the Ontario plan is its check on the fool, the drunkard and the brute. If a man seems to be spending more on liquor than his income warrants (each permit carries the business or trade of the permittee) or if a man's employer reports to the liquor store that liquor is making the man incapable of good work, or if the man's wife or a neighbor reports the permittee is in the habit of becoming drunk, abusing his wife or any of the thousand other things a drunkard may do, the man's permit is cancelled.

In effect the law approved by the Ontario voters gives each man the privilege, not the right, of drinking. If he abuses the privilege he has not the right to continue making a fool of himself, endangering fellow citizens by drunken driving and the other usual actions of the drunkard and it is made difficult for him to obtain liquor as well as dangerous for others to supply him liquor.

But the hopes of Senator Murphy and Governor Herring will be only hopes unless there is a concerted action to effectuate them. Those who oppose return of the old saloon and its attendant evils should begin organization now to prevent a renewal of "the good old days" when men spent their week's earnings over a bar while their children went ragged, when intelligent men's brains were so befogged by liquor fumes that they robbed and killed and worse, and when a cheapstake politician could swing an election with a barrel of whisky.

It is pertinent to observe that few Iowa newspapers have printed comment on the Murphy and Herring suggestions. Surely they cannot oppose such sensible ideas. Then can it be possible these newspapers dare not support the proposals because certain interests seeking to make large profits from whisky oppose state control?

"I seem to remember the face—I'm sure I've seen it somewhere before," commented Breadline Benny on seeing a picture of Bertie Hoover, the guy for whom the dam was named.

## Our Platform For The People Is:

1. Less taxation.
2. Fewer State Commissions.
3. Universal school books.
4. Equity for farmers.
5. Lower freight rates.
6. Return of river transportation.
7. A cleanup of some state institutions.
8. More efficiency in public offices.

## MID WEST FREE PRESS

Established 1930

J. R. CONNOR, Jr., Editor

Published weekly, every Thursday by Progressive Publishing Co., at 406 East Second street, Muscatine, Iowa. Midwest Free Press registered U. S. Patent Office. Entered as second class mail matter December 19, 1930, at the post office at Muscatine, Iowa, under the act of March 3, 1879.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, \$2.00; half year, \$1.00 in first and second zones. Outside first and second zones, \$3.00 yearly, \$1.50 half year. Advertising rates on request.



# General Features and Hints for Women

## Kitchen-Cup-lets

by Della Taylor

There's a hunger of the mind  
Which is of a different kind—  
Putting flowers in a bowl  
Will do much to feed your soul.

Feeding our bodies is probably one of the most important things in life because we have to eat merely to exist, don't we? However, there is another hunger which, to me, is almost as important, and that is the hunger for beauty.

Most of us feel that we have to have beauty in our homes, and the loveliest way I know of accomplishing this is to have flowers and growing plants to look at. Emerson in speaking of flowers once said, "A ray of beauty outvalues



all the utilities of the world." And it is really almost a necessity for us to have beauty, of one form or another, in our lives.

Even in these days when the great army of the new-poor keeps increasing, I manage somehow to include flowers in my budget. This really isn't so extravagant as it sounds, since I do without something else in order to have flowers in the center of the table. It is really possible to do it very economically, and I would like to offer you the following suggestions.

Go to an inexpensive florist, first of all. Tell him that you will probably be getting flowers from him once or twice a week, but that you do not want to pay more than a certain amount—say fifty cents—at a time. Explain to him that you will be perfectly willing to take whatever flowers he has the most of that day, provided they are fresh. In this way he can afford to sell you flowers that should be more expensive because he might otherwise not be able to sell all of them.

If you do this you can always have fresh flowers, and they should never cost more than a dollar a week. However, if you do not feel that you can do this, here is another suggestion. I always do it myself, and it will not cost more than fifteen or twenty cents a week.

First of all you will have to have enough pebbles to fill three low bowls. Buy about six narcissus bulbs. Be sure to select ones that have started to sprout. Plant these in one of your bowls, using the pebbles instead of earth. Remember to cover them with fresh water once a day. In about a week, plant the second bowl in the same way. A week later, plant the third. It will take about three weeks for your first bowl to bloom and the blooms should last for about a week. By the time they fade, your second bowl will be in bloom. In this way, you will have an endless chain of dainty, fragrant narcissus.

The following are a few suggestions which should help to prolong the life of cut flowers:

1. Place withered flowers in water the entire length of their stems and leave them there for several hours. This will often revive flowers which look almost hopeless.
2. Cut the tips of stems (in a half-vertical cut) while under water. This allows the stem to absorb the water immediately instead of becoming partially dried as it does if exposed to the air for even an instant.
3. In cutting poppies, which ordinarily wilt almost before they are picked, try searing the stem with a match. If you do this immediately, it will enable you to keep them in water for several days.
4. To keep flowers fresh place a piece of charcoal, camphor or an aspirin tablet in the water. Any one of these will do the trick, or you might try a little aromatic spirit of ammonia.

A very pretty touch is gained by placing a geranium or mint leaf in the water of each finger bowl. Try this the next time you have dinner guests and see how enthusiastic everyone is about the lovely fragrance these leaves impart when crushed.

## Who Doubts It?



Genevieve Henderson, secretary to Gov. James Rolph of California. Her friends claim she is the most beautiful governor's secretary in all the nation.

### Fried Egg Plant.

Peel one egg plant, cut in slices about one fourth inches thick. Place in a pan with enough water to cover to which two tablespoons of salt has been added. Let stand a couple hours in this water. Take ½ cup flour and ½ cup cornmeal, mix well. Beat 1 egg in a shallow dish. Dip egg plant in egg then in the flour and meal mixture. Dust with salt and pepper and fry in hot fat until golden brown.

Mrs. H. S.,  
Muscatine, Iowa

## Laundry Lessons



MAGIC CARE FOR RAYONS

FABRICS made entirely or in part of rayon should be washed carefully as these fibers are delicate, particularly when wet, and are likely to break under any unusual strain or pressure. Heat also weakens rayon fibers, so that during both washing and ironing processes, only moderate temperatures should be used.

### Washing Suggestions

1. Prepare tepid or cool suds, using mild, pure, white soap or flakes. A little borax will soften very hard water.
2. Wash by gently squeezing suds through fabric. Do not rub. If fabric is badly soiled, soak in suds for some time before washing or put through several fresh suds until clean.
3. Squeeze suds out gently by hand and rinse several times in clear lukewarm water. Squeeze dry as possible without twisting or wringing.

### Drying Suggestions

1. Dresses may be rolled in a towel to remove excess moisture. Larger articles such as bedspreads, should be hung with weight evenly divided on both sides of line.
2. Knitted garments (sweaters, particularly) should be laid out flat on clean cloth, stretched or pushed to fit measurements made before washing. Undergarments may be hung evenly over line.

## Calculate Calories At Start Of Reducing Diet—Here's How

Dr. Shirley W. Wynne in First Article on Safe Reducing, Discusses Food Needs

This is the first of a series of articles on weight control by Dr. Wynne.

By Dr. Shirley W. Wynne  
Commissioner of Health,  
New York City

There is no royal road to weight control, but the proper and healthful way to reduce is, nevertheless, not difficult. All that is required is a little perseverance and self-control, and a desire to understand the fundamental causes of overweight. In about 99 cases out of 100, the chief cause is overeating—especially eating too much of the wrong kind of food.

### Why We Get Fat

The food we take into our bodies is fuel. If we eat more food than is required to produce the amount of energy our daily activities call for, it is transformed into fat and stored until there is a demand for it. This demand is created only when the body needs more energy than is supplied by the daily intake. Then a call is sent out to change the fat back into energy-releasing substances, and the body consumes them to meet its needs.

The energy requirements of the body are measured by scientific units called calories. Here is the way to calculate the calories you require:

### Calculating Your Calories

Consult a table of heights and weights to determine what your normal weight should be. You can get such tables from insurance companies. Most pay scales in drug stores, stations, etc., also have a height-weight table attached.

Multiply your normal weight by  
15 if you take no exercise.  
17 if you take light exercise.  
19 if you take moderate exercise.  
22 if you do muscular labor.  
25 if you do severe labor.  
You then have the number of

calories for your daily food requirements if you are not now overweight.

If you are overweight, subtract 1,000 calories from this number—and you have your proper reducing diet. This safe reducing diet provides for you to use 1,000 calories a day from the fat stores in your body.

## SLIMMING DIET

Here is the first of a series of suggested weight reducing diets prepared for this paper by Dr. Wynne. Each diet provides about 1200 calories daily. Calculate your calories as shown in the accompanying article, and adjust the diet to your needs by taking smaller or larger portions of the food indicated in plain type. Do not change the quantities of the foods in bold-face type. These are the protective foods, and must be taken as indicated.

### BREAKFAST

	Calories
Juice of 1 1/2 oranges	100
1 soft boiled egg	75
1 slice bread or toast	50
1 teaspoon jelly	50
1 small pat butter	35
Coffee (milk instead of cream, no sugar)	25

### LUNCH

1 Salad of sliced tomatoes and lettuce	25
2 Soda crackers or 3 saltines	50
1 glass milk or buttermilk	150
1 apple, banana, orange or other fruit in season	100

### DINNER

1 cup bouillon	25
2 lean lamb chops	300
Salad (1 tomato sliced, 1/4 of a cucumber, lettuce, no dressing)	50
1/2 cup beans (cooked, no butter)	25
Medium serving broccoli	25
1 glass milk	150
1 slice fresh or canned pineapple	50

To reduce too fast is dangerous. A quarter of a pound a day is enough.

## CARE NEEDED FOR CORRECT CANNING OF GOOD PICKLES

By Miss Mary E. Kirkpatrick  
Foods and Nutrition Department,  
Iowa State College

When fruits or vegetables are preserved with salt or vinegar or both, with or without sugar and spices added, it is called pickling. The flavor which penetrates determines whether it is dill pickle, sour or sweet pickle. When spices are added, the product is termed spiced fruit or vegetable.

Cucumbers, like most fruits and certain other vegetables, may be used in all sizes whether green or ripe.

If cucumbers are soaked for a time in salt solution, it makes the tissues firm and extracts surplus water. Parboiling in salt water may be used, if desired, in place of soaking. Either process will put the vegetable into a better condition to absorb the spiced vinegar or sirup.

Three difficulties commonly encountered in the preparation of pickles in the home are: Shrivelled pickles, soft pickles and hollow pickles. Too much salt or sugar or a very strong vinegar solution may cause the pickles to shrivel and become tough. If a very sweet pickle is desired, soak the cucumbers for a few days in a weak solution, after which the strength of the solution may be increased. This gives the finished product a better texture.

Soft pickles may be the result of using a brine that is too weak to prevent development of organisms which cause spoilage. A 10

### HOUSEHOLD HELPS

Crumbs from left over bread, cake and muffins make a good crust for baked or scalloped dishes.

Sour milk loses none of its nutritive value and is excellent for cooking purposes.

Summer apples may be baked whole with the skins on and canned.

Vegetables are better if cooked until just tender and not overcooked.

Laundering will remove most cooked fruit and berry stains.

Good sharp paring knives will save considerable when it comes to peeling potatoes, apples, etc. Keep a 10-cent store file in the kitchen table drawer and you will find that it will put an edge on a knife in short order.

Common household lye can be used to treat any slow or clogging drain. You should avoid the dangerous chemicals advertised to clean drains.

For better and sweeter music give your phonograph records a bath now and then. Use warm water and mild soapy suds. Be sure to get the records dry before using.

per cent solution (12-3 cups of salt to 1 gallon of water) is necessary to keep the pickles in good condition.

Hollow pickles frequently result from using cucumbers that were gathered for some time before they were put in the pickling solution. For best results use the cucumbers as soon after they are gathered as possible.

The kind of vinegar is important in pickle making. A good grade of cider vinegar is considered the best for pickles. Spices should be bought fresh for each year's pickling.

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# TELEPHONE MONOPOLY RETAINS HIGH CHARGES BY 'BOOKKEEPING'

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The American Telephone and Telegraph and its associated companies have a virtual monopoly on the most important means of communication in the country. The unique set-up and financial organization of the Bell System is responsible for this unhealthy monopolistic condition. Mr. Todd exposed the "fast and loose" accounting methods employed by the company to maintain a boom rate in a depression year.

In this article Mr. Todd continues his keen analysis of this unhealthy situation by pointing out the direct influence of this false accounting on the rate making public utility boards of the various states. In the course of this article he discloses the fallacy of the Telephone Trust's idle boast that its stock is owned by the masses of the people.

The complete inability of state rate making bodies to effectively check these accounting abuses which allow the trust to charge the same item over and over again to different companies calls for some form of federal regulation of this public utility.

If allowed to continue in its present state, the editorial statement of the "Chicago Herald Examiner" of February 7, 1930, to the effect that the Telephone Trust "wields a club over all the states" will become more than "newspaper demagogery."

By C. C. TODD

The Bell System was eminently successful in using its corporate set-up to make nonentities of state regulatory bodies even before the utilities became bold in creating their own political organization and placing their henchmen on commissions.

The three most important factors involved in its elusive arrangement to keep rates up are: (1) The ability of the American Telephone and Telegraph to keep its profits under cover and hold itself outside the inquisitorial jurisdiction of any state agency; (2) inter-company contractual relations which permit the A. T. & T. to deplete the revenues of the associated operating companies and cause them to show less than actual earnings; (3) the arbitrary allocation, for rate-making purposes, of investment, revenue, and expense of the associated companies.

During the Senate inquiry and investigation in connection with a proposal to substitute federal for state regulation of the telephone, President Gifford of the A. T. & T. let it be known—indirectly and by evasion—that he did not favor the change. Where upon, Senator Wheeler (Montana) fired a query that hit the core of the matter and furnishes a succinct epitome of the situation:

"Then you do not want it (the method of regulation) changed; you want it to remain in the state organizations, but at the same time you are unwilling to submit to state regulatory bodies and go before them to testify and give them the facts so they can base rates upon the testimony?"

And while Gifford was yet in the witness chair, the brilliant Mr. Wheeler summarized the case with this observation: "It seems to me that the logical conclusion that one has got to reach from the statements you have made here is that you do not want the federal government to regulate you, and at the same time you are unwilling to submit to state regulatory bodies."

In its contractual relations with the associated companies, the A. T. & T. charges them a fixed per cent of their revenues to cover certain real and imaginary services which it performs and pretends to perform in the capacity of parent and godfather. It also takes an unduly heavy pro-rate of toll earnings

involved in the use of its own lines.

Being an operating as well as a holding company, the A. T. & T. owns the network of long-haul lines which connects all the important exchanges of the associated companies. How the division of revenue plan works is tersely stated in the North Carolina Corporation Commission's application for higher rates in that state.

The Commission's review and order in the case, dated May 31, 1921, refers to the period for which figures were submitted by the company, and says: "For furnishing all the local facilities and all the operating costs the associated company received 12½ per cent of the revenue, and for mere ownership and maintenance of the connecting long distance wires the A. T. & T. received 87½ per cent of the revenue."

## Different Figures

In the Carolina case, as in many other rate cases that originated during the nineteen-twenties, the increase authorized by the commission was not satisfactory to the company, and an appeal was taken. In a 32-page plea of poverty and "confiscation," the Bell flew to the Federal Court for relief.

The answer to that plea which the Carolina commission filed in the Federal Court is one of the most vitriolic and factual indictments that has ever been published about the Bell System. Among other things, it pointed out that the investment figures which the company gave the Court were \$584,393 higher than those furnished the commission, and that they pertained to the same date. The company did not pursue the case further, and the commission's decision in the rate matter was final.

The arbitrary allocation of investment—revenue and expense for rate-making purposes—is probably the most diabolical of all, and furnishes sufficient proof of the need for federal supervision of the

telephone.

This method of allocating is possible because the inter-corporate arrangement of the system makes the associated companies the aggressors and contenders in boosting rates in their respective territories. And these companies, coached and prodded by the A. T. & T. from an unobserved position in the background, press their claims for increases in cities and towns singly or by states as a whole.

Under this scheme, the companies withhold relevant information which they do not want divulged; pro-rate their territorial properties—as well as certain items of revenue and overhead expense; and originate statements which are invariably predestined to show a deplorable condition in the company's finances in any particular exchange or state.

In 1920, the Bell System launched an intensive educational program in almost all the states in which it was then seeking higher rates. With ingenious use of newspaper advertising, bribed editorial space, pamphlets, and circulars, the people were shown that their telephone company was headed for the rocks because they were not paying a fair return on the investment provided for them.

In Alabama, for instance, the people were made to believe that the company was earning only 2.34 per cent on its investment in that state; similar literature distributed in North Carolina told the natives that they were not appreciative of a good phone system, because the rates they paid yielded a return of only 3.67 per cent on the equipment furnished for their special benefit.

## Nice Profits

And while this snowstorm of literature was falling in the states, the A. T. & T. earned, in 1920, \$11.72 per share on its outstanding stock, besides leaving with the associated companies nearly \$8,000,-

000 undistributed profits.

Moreover, if arbitrary additions and replacement values do not boost the investment figures sufficiently enough to preclude all uncertainty about the question of convincing a commission that telephone rates ought to be increased, the fictitious "going concern" value is added for good measure.

In the New York rate case, which started in 1924 and hung fire (mostly in Federal Court) until December, 1929, the "going concern" item included in the company's rate-base structure was no less than \$39,796,000.

In Virginia, in 1926, the additional investment needed in order to get "fair" rates in that state was found to be \$2,624,000, and the "going concern" value in the Old Dominion was fixed at that figure.

## Roosevelt Objects

The outcome of the New York rate case drew fire from eminent political leaders. In a special message to the New York Legislature on January 27, 1930, Governor Roosevelt vented his wrath by referring to the monopoly's triumphant victory as "permitting the company drastically to raise its telephone rates" and by urging the law-making body to memorialize Congress to abrogate Federal Court jurisdiction in respect to interference with the powers of state utility commissions.

And while his message was being read in Albany, Representative LaGuardia, pleading for federal supervision of telephones, swelled the Congressional Record of January 27 with a detailed report of the case that aroused the Governor's ire. One item included in the facts and figures read into the record that day is an exhibit which shows that the New York company's net balance for surplus, despite the payment of usual dividends on a larger capital, was \$1,000,000.

Please turn to page eight

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# TELEPHONE MONOPOLY RETAINS HIGH CHARGES BY 'BOOKKEEPING'

(Continued from page seven)

account, increased phenomenally while the case hung fire and the old rates were yet in effect.

Again, and after he became the Democratic nominee for President, Governor Roosevelt, in his article, "Watch Your Utilities," published in Liberty Magazine, July 23, 1932, cites the New York telephone case to show the inadequacy and impotence of state public service commissions.

Mr. Roosevelt probably knows—and many political leaders certainly know—that the Bell System needs watching quite as much as any of our utilities. In fact, they know that unless the government has the courage to regulate this shameless bandit, there's no need trying to regulate the power trust, or any other trust.

## Monopoly Curse

The Bell Telephone System is a glaring example of the curse of monopoly. Unrestrained in achieving its objectives, it never ceases to increase the toll which it exacts from the public. And the big share of the toll accrues not to widows and orphans but to the economic imperialists who exercise the doctrine that no action shall restrict the profits of those at the top.

In its annual reports, in paid advertisements, magazine articles, and literature foisted upon its subscribers, the company has been assuring the people that "no stockholder owns as much as one per cent of the outstanding stock." And—as if to prove that undisputed statement—the average number of shares per stockholder has accurately and unfailingly been told.

The intent, of course, is to divert public attention from the Big Boys who own tens of thousands of shares, and focus it on the hundreds of thousands of little fellows who own from one to ten shares each.

Ordinarily, one per cent sounds like a low-down figure; but when applied to A. T. & T. stock, it produces something impressive. Based on the total number of shares at December 31, 1932, the par value of 1 per cent of that stock is \$18,662,000. And the annual dividend on the same 1 per cent is \$1,679,580.

The latest official report proudly announces that "the average holding per stockholder" is 27 shares. This conveys no information. If all the stockholders, save one, possessed only one share each, and the one holder owned all the rest, the average would still be 27 shares per holder.

A chart on page 12 of the A. T. & T. report for 1932 shows the distribution of stockholders by size of holdings as follows: 60 per cent own one to ten shares each; 20 per cent own 11 to 25 shares each; 15 per cent own 26 to 99 shares each; and 5 per cent own 100 shares or more, each. The 5 per cent class is the woodpile where the "nigger" is; and information about this nigger is scarce.

## Big Shareholders

A partial list of the principal stockholders of the A. T. & T. was published in the New York Times April 7, 1929, and showed The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada as the biggest single holder, with 89,497 shares. George F. Baker was second with 63,443 shares. A Iselin & Company held third place with 60,985 shares, and the Northern Finance Corporation, formed by the Whitney family for security-holding purposes, was fourth with 58,408 shares.

Nobody will deny the contention that telephone dividends are vital to the day-by-day-living of a good many people who own A. T. & T. stock. But why call in Hale Holden, Myron C. Taylor, and Daniel Willard to protect J. P. Morgan, Winthrop W. Aldrich, George F. Baker, the Whitney family, and their ilk, when thousands of stockholders of Southern Pacific, United States Steel, and Baltimore & Ohio are suffering because they receive no dividends at all?

dends at all?

Speculation in A. T. & T. shares reached unusually large proportions during the boom days, and the fever was aggravated by persistent rumors concerning increased dividends, stock split-ups, and distribution of subsidiary profits. These rumors, like many others that were circulated by the sponsors of the "Big Bull Market," were heard on all sides, and often appeared in print. Everybody was sure that an extra Bell melon was going to be cut. "Telephone will go to 500," was a familiar and undisputed prophecy in the summer of 1929.

## A Speculative Proposition

So the A. T. & T., instead of being America's premier investment favorite, turned out to be just another public service corporation operating as a Wall Street speculative proposition.

The Bell's motive in gathering the money czars into the fold of the telephone trust in obvious. And its long, well-directed effort in creating a political bulwark to reinforce the financial oligarchy has been eminently successful. This was accomplished by getting the A. T. & T. stock, as well as the stock of subsidiary and controlled companies, into the hands of dominant political leaders, and through the employment of retainers.

For the same reason, I suppose, that the biggest criminal always employs the best lawyer, the Bell System somehow manages to have powerful attorneys at all strategic points. John W. Davis, on the Board of A. T. & T., whether employed as retainer or not, is a competent barrister in a handy place. And the Democratic floor leader in the United States Senate, the Honorable Joseph T. Robinson, retained by the Bell

through his Little Rock, Ark., law firm, can render valuable service which in no way relates to litigation. But the list is too long to continue. You can make your own investigation in any community.

## Political Power

Far and away the strongest political power in my own state is the power of the telephone trust. And its subtle, dominating influence here in North Carolina is a fair sample of the way it exercises its power in all the states.

The Honorable Angus D. MacLean one of the few outstanding members of the North Carolina Senate, is a stockholder and director in the Bell-controlled Carolina Telephone Company which operates 70-odd exchanges in the state, and William G. Clark, President pro-tem of the Senate, is also a big stockholder in the same company.

# MILK TRUST MAKES GREAT PROFITS FARMERS GET STARVATION PRICES

WASHINGTON—What always happens when Big Business gets its hand on one of the necessities of life—power, coal, bread, milk, etc.—is, being revealed in a series of startling disclosures before a Senate committee investigating a combine that controls Washington's milk supply.

The testimony shows that the Milk Trust is robbing both the farmer and consumer, and through this double-barrelled extortion is reaping fabulous profits.

Another victim of the combine is the worker. So far, the hearings have not touched upon labor conditions, but an investigation by a Washington newspaper discloses that drivers and other employees are compelled to put in long hours at low wages, which are further decreased by a series of arbitrary deductions.

With the same ruthlessness it has fleeced the farmer and consumer, the combine has stamped out all traces of unionism from its organization. After employees had been given permission to join the Teamsters, 25 were discharged and the rest were warned to quit the union or the dairy.

## Wall Street Rules

The Trust is charged with having consistently bought out small dairies as fast as they were unionized.

Milk distribution in the Nation's Capital is controlled by a subsidiary of the National Dairy Products Corporation, a Wall Street concern.

It owns 563 organizations in every state in the Union. Formed in 1923, with assets of \$11,000,000, National Dairy now claims a "value" of \$209,000,000.

Since 1925 its profits have been enormous. More than \$69,000,000 has been paid in dividends, and, surprisingly enough, payments increased during the worst years of the depression.

Last year, the company netted \$12,000,000 of "velvet" after \$18,000,000 of profits had been "written off," so as to avoid income taxes.

## Officers' Big Salaries

Another scheme to conceal income was to pay officials fabulous salaries. Until last year, when his wage was cut to \$108,000, President Thomas H. McInnerney had been pulling down \$180,000 a year.

Several vice presidents are down for \$30,000 a year each, and there is any number of lesser executives receiving from \$10,000 up.

In spite of this dropsical payroll and the big dividends, National Dairy at the end of last year still had \$25,000,000 in cold

cash in its strong box.

The other side of the picture, showing the condition of dairy farmers, is less pleasant. Evidence disclosed that, while the combine was riding a golden wave, it forced down the price to farmers below their cost of production. At the same time, the price to consumers was steadily increased.

## Bought at Inflated Value

National Dairy got a stranglehold on the milk business of Washington through the purchase of the Chestnut Farms Dairy. It paid \$4,250,000 for a plant valued at \$1,656,000.

Henry H. Brawner, president of the Chestnut Farms Dairy, confessed that he personally cleaned up \$2,544,000 on the deal. He was also given a five-year contract as president at \$30,000 a year, with an option for another five-year term.

Apparently, the combine works hand-in-glove with cooperatives ostensibly organized to protect producers.

## Producers Robbed

Producers were shown to have been fleeced through marketing agreements approved by officials of cooperatives. Only recently farmers were told by their own representatives that they should reduce their prices because the combine was losing money!

The chief of one of these cooperatives draws a combined salary of \$23,500, while the farmers he is supposed to represent are being robbed right and left by the combine.

Hints that the combine is ready to resort to "strong-arm" methods staggered members of the Senate committee.

A small distributor testified that "it would take a brave man to sell milk below the established price."

Before the effect of that amazing statement had worn off it was disclosed that the authorities have deemed it necessary to provide a bodyguard to protect the committee's prosecutor.

## Farmers Threaten Revolt

While this sensational story is being written into Congressional records, the combine is working with feverish haste to secure approval by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of marketing agreements which, it is said, will enormously increase its profits.

Every agreement so far submitted calls for higher prices for consumers, but farmers claim they will get only a fraction of

the increase, and they are staging a number of threatening revolts.

A marketing agreement for the Philadelphia area is typical. It compels consumers to pay more, but milk producers get the small end of the increase.

## May March on Washington

Pennsylvania farmers threaten to stage a protest march on Washington, preliminary to calling a strike. Mrs. Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, wife of Pennsylvania's governor, who recently was active in assisting workers in their fight against sweatshop conditions, has promised to lead the dairymen to the capital to tell their story to the administration.

Milk producers in many other states are also up in arms.

One of the most astounding developments is that Dr. Clyde L. King continues as "czar" of the dairying industry, with a finger in every marketing code.

## Tied Up With Utilities

King was chosen for this job by George H. Peek, head of the AAA, after King had been kicked out of the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission by Governor Pinchot.

For years Pinchot and King were close personal and political friends.

The governor became convinced after a few months that King had tied up with the utilities and his resignation was demanded. King went to court, where he lost, and was ousted.

## Rapped By Farmers

Years ago King was associated with the milk distributing interests and his activities were challenged by the U. S. Department of Justice.

The Senate committee was told by a small distributor that King had fixed milk prices for the Washington district and had attempted to coerce dealers to maintain them.

Resolutions adopted recently at a mass meeting of eastern Pennsylvania dairy farmers had this to say of King:

"So long as Dr. Clyde L. King remains the milk administrator we have no expectation of a fair deal. We point out that the record of Clyde King as milk arbitrator has in every instance favored the milk distributor.

"We can only interpret his selection as a conspiracy to place the farmers' bitterest enemies in position of power for the purpose of guaranteeing even greater profits to the Dairy Trust."

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# Andy Mellon's Pittsburgh

From Common Sense Magazine

(By Permission)

By SELDEN RODMAN

A great coal strike has been followed by an ignominious "Labor Truce." Once more Pittsburgh, the city of Andy Mellon, of coal, coke, and steel, has been the center of an uprising against industrial slavery. This article, written by one of the Editors of Common Sense before the strike, pictures some of the conditions which no panacea of a minimum wage can remedy.

## I: THE SHADOW OF A MAN OR THE GOLDEN RULE OF THE 57 VARIETIES

The story of the 57 Varieties is a romantic account of life's simple things. . . . Early in life Henry Heinz learned the lesson of thrift—without greed. Even while selling vegetables from the family garden, he caught something of his parents' horror of ill-gotten gain.

With these words we open the Heinz visitors' booklet—and the door of the forty-three acre floor-space central unit of the world's greatest preserved food company.

A huge pile of frowning red-brick buildings in the Romanesque style of forty years ago surrounds the modest two story structure transported from Sharpsburg, where, in 1869 The Founder first began his operations in the field of packaged foods. Across the court is the main entrance hall or shrine. In the center under brilliant floodlights is a monument of shining glass: the 57 famous products in can and bottle, pyramided on trays and slides to a triumphant pinnacle. In the apse is a life size bronze statue of The Founder and on either wall, panels in the Grecian style representing Religious Devotion and Love of Charity ("two of his outstanding characteristics").

From end to end the Heinz Plant is a marvel of cleanliness and efficiency. "The consumer is scrupulously protected," says the polite and perfectly dressed guide who conducts us from room to room. We are shown the deep boilers from which the cooked rice is sent by ships' propellers to the flaking department on the fifth floor. Fascinated by the speed of machines which seem to leave no room for human labor we watch the rice as it is puffed or flaked, sorted and browned, shaken and boxed. Finally we see two women standing over a three foot conveyor belt which emanates endlessly from a white oven. Each of them is armed with a long vacuum tube on the end of which is a metal-capped nozzle. They are waiting tensely. Suddenly there is a quick-motion. One of them has seen a scorched particle and has quickly eliminated it from the perfect breakfast food. When the guide tells us in a sad voice that no way has yet been found of picking out these imperfections by machine, we think of the "electric eye." "How much," says someone covertly as we are leaving, "do you girls get for this job?" "Twenty cents an hour," is the answer.

From the corridors where the kneaded spaghetti is cut as it hangs on aluminum cradles by white clothed girls in air-tight sanitary glass chambers, we pass upstairs to the canning floor. A rattling rhythm increases as we approach the door. It opens and we are confronted with a dazzling spectacle. Along the wall, across the ceilings, horizontally, diagonally, and vertically, rows of shining cans are being jerked on narrow metal bolts. In five minutes a can is made: steamed, labelled, packed and cased. At the junctures are duplex trimmers and splitters, lining and evaporating machines are sealing the tops and bottoms with a rubber compound. The circular tin cylinders are automatically soldered, hooked, turned around, stamped and pneumatically air-tested—260 cans a minute; 374,400 cans a day. Women employed: thirty-six.

Finally we walk through the enormous room where, according to our booklet, "a freshly manicured group of white aproned girls is deftly packing spicy pickles in the

familiar Heinz bottles." At one end of the room is the glass chamber in which, for the benefit of the visitors, each girl separately receives her manicuring in public. The girls, mostly of Polish birth, are thin and consumptive looking. They have blue eyes, colorless lips and there are thin blue lines under their eyes. The work is grueling and requires years of training. The pickles must be fitted into each bottle with a long wooden prong and arranged in a pattern with great rapidity. We have just found out from one of the girls that she is being paid for her eight hours of work at the usual twenty cent rate, when the guide steps up to us with ill-concealed anxiety and tells us that talking to any of the Heinz employees is strictly forbidden. "There might be an accident you know."

As if to reassure us that the little book is not wrong in saying that to Heinz the interests of his 11,000 employees have always come first, he takes us to the splendidly equipped dining halls, to the gymnasium and to the vast auditorium where the workers are addressed by the "most carefully selected speakers" on cultural and social subjects. "Sometimes, in fact," he tells us, "we think we have too many parties—it takes the employees' minds off their work."

And so hurrying on "through sections where spaghetti is prepared in purity so absolute that the very air in which it dries is washed and filtered . . . past great ovens where plump brown beans are slowly bursting into mealy goodness amid curling little jets of fragrant steam . . . down cloistered paths beside mammoth vats where Heinz vinegars are ageing in wood—slowly yielding up their greenness and mellowing into ripe full-bodied bouquet . . . along golden lanes of bottled oil, pressed abroad in Heinz own plants from the choicest purple fruit that ripens on storied olive trees about Seville in sunny Spain"—we pass out of the Great Heinz community fully assured that, to again quote our indispensable little guidlet, "It's goal is the safe feeding—by its competent hands—of an entire, grateful world."

## II: ANDY MELLON'S INFERNO

"Machines don't take men's jobs. They make jobs for men. The harder and faster machines go—the more work there is, the more pay, there is for you and me and everybody in the aluminum family. Today most of the aluminum machines are hungry. You can do your share in getting orders to feed them. Simply learn all there is to know about aluminum products."

Such is the announcement that stares one in the face as one descends from the grimy sunlight of Pittsburgh into the gaping jaws of the Aluminum Company of America.

It has been said that Andy Mellon operated the fiscal system of the United States in the interests of this company's stockholders. The citizens of Pittsburgh will tell you how the Mellons own their department stores, run their banks, bribe their politicians and ruin their city administration. It would take some time to prove the first and it would be a waste of time to recapitulate the known facts of the second, but it takes very little to walk through the iron sheds of the Aluminum Company out of which Uncle Andy created the "world's most perfect monopoly."

Before the electric process of extracting aluminum from clay and felspar was introduced, aluminum cost \$245.00 a pound to produce. Today only eight to twelve kilowatts of electricity are needed to extract a pound. Andy Mellon's plant with its 3200 employees (once 5200) does none of the extracting, however. Here are made pots, pans, boilers, parts of automobiles and construction beams where great lightness is required. The men work in great dark sheds under blue neon lights and in a terrific heat. The cooking utensil section is a vast hell of black girders, coke furnaces and wheels. The floors are of wood and much of the machinery installed in 1912 is outdated and exceedingly dangerous.

Much of the work done by men could easily be taken over by machines.

One man, for instance, has been sitting for years in front of a giant press which stamps the bottoms of aluminum kettles. Every ten seconds he places his hands directly in the path of the descending press. He is paid only forty cents an hour, but the girls in the packing department get from eighteen to twenty-four cents and he considers himself comparatively lucky. The highest paid employee, operator of a rail press, gets fifty-eight cents. He has been working for twenty-four years and can remember no labor organizer in the company during that time.

His assistant, a powerful built handsome fellow of about twenty-four, has been working for seven years. His job consists of guiding the hot rail into a groove of thin boards and occasionally cutting the bar into segments. We ask him what the rail is used for, and, he looks at us in surprise. He doesn't know. It has never occurred to him to ask. Why should he? It isn't his work.

When business is good the company runs three eight hour shifts. At present it is using one or two, depending on the undependable orders. The wages, we are told, are "average for the district"—\$18 for a 48 hour job is the highest that has been paid in the past three years. There is no sickness insurance, no retirement or lay-off compensation. Accident insurance, according to one worker, "comes from us workers to save the company money." Everywhere there is the atmosphere of bitterness and a certain sardonic humor at conditions. Desperation, but not hopelessness.

## III: THE NEW DEAL IN STEEL

"Organize? Good Lord! You don't think anything could stop 8500 men from organizing if they wanted to, do you? Not in a million years!"

Not in a million years; true enough. But since 1919 when Bill Foster organized the steel workers and 365,000 men walked out, the United States Steel Corporation, the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies and the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation have "run their plants so well" that not a man has been organized outside of the harmless "craft unions," and not a strike has marred the progress of the worst depression and the blackest era of wage-cutting in the history of the country.

A guide or publicity man and an engineer have been taking us through the Aliquippa unit of Jones and Laughlin, third largest of the "independents." 22,000 men are employed at capacity times and the company owns its own coal and iron mines, quarries, railroads, lake and river steamers. B. F. Jones started the company back in 1858 and the family still own it and "have a family pride in taking care of their own people." The Aliquippa Works has a frontage of four miles on the Ohio River, twenty miles below Pittsburgh. The publicity man who has just given us this tip on organization is pathetically anxious to have us leave with a good impression. The engineer cares neither about the company's interests nor labor; he is engrossed with the technical problems of steel production and the maximum efficiency of the plant.

We pass the coal pits and larger blast furnaces to the open-air Bessemer Converters where the metal is blown from ten to fifteen minutes with 27,000 cubic feet of compressed air to remove the carbon and silicon by oxidation. Just before the temperature reaches 3000 degrees the steel melts and the man in the control chamber is able to tell by the color of the fluid metal whether the impurities have been eliminated. We watch the blown metal being poured into ingot moulds or carried to the open hearth furnaces for construction steel. We follow a red hot steel ingot, 8 feet by 12 inches, as it rolls over a hillside of revolving bars and is shot horizontally at the bottom into the mouths of the blooming mill which extends it to as

much as 170 feet. Finally at the end of the shed it pauses, held firmly by hooks, while at the extremity the "iron-shears" rise on their haunches as if from sleep, pause for a moment, and descend viciously upon the red-hot bar now ready to be converted into structural shapes, seamless pipe, or barbed wire.

During our trip it has been very difficult to any of the workers. Three burly "company policemen" in uniform and with pistols strapped to their hips hurry us from operation to operation and see that no one lags behind. At the first blooming mill we ask the publicity man if we can ask the operator about his wages.

"Why—er—sure!" he says, "go right ahead."

We step up to him, but the publicity man and a police-guard close in and as we put our question the worker's eyes take on a frightened look, he hesitates and finally says he has not been employed long enough to really know. The publicity man is obviously displeased; further down the line he gives us a chance to spread out a little and we talk to a worker who is taking a half-hour off for his lunch.

His name is Bill Watson. He is a skilled mechanic who is paid fifty cents an hour on the ten hour shift, but in the past seven months he has only worked eighty-eight days. He has a wife and four children to support and the only thing that carried him through the depression was the vegetables he raised on the three acre plot he was lucky enough to inherit back in 1926. Our friend the publicity man had told us the company spent a million dollars carrying the men through the three lean years, paying their rent, etc. We now learn why—and how. Bill Watson has received neither compensation, food, nor rent during the time he has been unemployed. He doesn't know of anyone who has, but he reckons it isn't very difficult for the company to take care of the rent since they own practically all of the workers' houses. Why did the company spend a million dollars on a depression dole? For two reasons. First of all they wanted a full quota of skilled laborers when the orders began to come in again. Secondly they could thus avoid contributing to the general county relief fund. The United States Steel workers were forced to sign "promissory notes" forfeiting their future wages for relief. The Jones and Laughlin men were given orders on the company store where all food was fifty per cent higher than elsewhere.

## IV: ON BEING DEAD FOR THREE YEARS

Some twenty miles north of Pittsburgh is the mining town of Avella. Down in a hollow beside the railroad tracks there are the grimy four-room shacks of the miners. On one slope is the Carnegie Coal Company outfit; on the other the Pittsburgh Terminal. In the former men are being paid twenty-seven cents a ton, in the latter thirty-two cents. They used to mine about seven tons a day, but today, after the 200 pounds has been "taken off for dirt" and the scales have weighed out the coal (one 174 pound negro tells us he weighs 90 pounds on the company scale) it doesn't pay the men to mine more than four and a half tons.

Seven weeks ago 75 per cent of the community was existing only on State relief. It was distributed by the Republican machine and administered by a Mrs. Murdock whose job it also was to collect taxes from the impoverished miners. At one time, an engineer's wife told us, the relief amounted to seventy-five cents for two weeks. Now her husband is getting some work, but food is fearfully expensive and she can't buy at the A&P because his checks are only good for two weeks at the company store.

"Fifty years ago," says an old miner, "we used to work six months a year and live good . . . that was before the machines. Even in Cleveland's administration when

Please turn to page ten

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"



# Trusts Are Endangering American Free Speech

The Radio Trust has been exposed in previous articles as reaching for a stranglehold on free speech in the United States. It has been shown how independent radio stations are being eliminated one by one to make room for more chain stations; how National Broadcasting Company, General Electric, Radio Corporation of America and other big corporations are intertwined, all working to extend the radio monopoly on the North American continent as well as seeking to broaden their power to Central and South America. Financiers control radio in the United States and misuse their great power. A combination of dirty jokes, advertising balderdash and propaganda assails the ears of radio listeners. The Federal Radio Commission's part in extending the monopoly was also shown; how the Commission's large staff of lawyers, engineers and free speech suppression experts cooperate to help the big chains and hinder the small independent station.

While the Trust has been gobbling up all the channels in sight, 216 independents have been crammed on six channels. Trust stations have more power, less interference and other advantages—all through arrangements of the Federal Radio Commission. The Radio pirates, having seized power in the United States and Canada, tried to extend their monopoly to Mexico and other countries on this hemisphere but failed.

Apparently there is little hope for radio justice from the Federal Radio Commission, but some members of Congress and other proponents of free speech have suggested abolition of the Commission. The government spends hundreds of thousands each year to "regulate" radio and the Radio Trust doesn't pay a nickel for it. But National Broadcasting Company made \$25,895,959.34 and Columbia, \$11,621,424.31 in 1932.

One way to clear the ether would be to force chain stations to synchronize—all broadcast on the same wave length. The Trust's own representatives claimed synchronization experiments were successful back in 1930, but since then they have said little on the subject—if the plan were put through it would endanger their monopoly.

(Continued from last week)

JAMES R. CONNOR,  
Editor of the Free Press

The Radio commission is not the only government agency which works to give more power to the Radio Trust. In the reign of the late but not lamented Herbert Hoover, the State Department—august holy of holies of the government—so far forgot its dignity as to intervene in the effort to throttle Mexican radio stations from interfering with the United States monopoly.

William R. Castle, Jr. under secretary of State was the gentleman whose work along lines of the radio trust gave those in the know of official Washington a good hearty laugh. In the course of busying himself to prove that Herbert Clark Hoover was really an American citizen and denouncing Candidate Roosevelt's charges that the state department had forced approval of foreign loans, Castle also dabbled in radio. That is he dabbled until told in emphatic language just where to head in.

Castle took it upon himself to instruct Reuben Clark, then Ambassador to Mexico to urge the Mexican government to deny radio broadcasting privileges to Dr. John Brinkley, then like Norman Baker conducting a campaign of exposure against the Republican party.

Mr. Castle Is Told

Clark, once having been under secretary of state himself, and knowing just how to

put Castle in his place, assured Castle that the American ambassador had more important things to do with the Mexican government. He explained in one syllable terms to Castle that the American ambassador was not the person to work out the petty schemes of the radio monopoly.

In this case, of course, nothing happened to kill off competition to the trust. But imagine the potentialities if Clark had been a fledgeling ambassador and likely to be influenced by such a person as Castle.

But then who could blame Castle for trying to help along the schemes of the air monopolists? There has been so much evidence that the radio trust appreciates aid that almost any government official could be excused for trying to stick his nose into the business of suppressing free speech.

The radio trust in addition to its attempts to grab all the broadcasting rights in the United States has other power. It controls almost all patent rights on radio receiving and broadcasting apparatus. Remember that National Broadcasting Company is owned outright by Radio Corporation of America. Let us consider just how this amalgamation came about.

## President Wilson

President Wilson suggested the formation of the Radio Corporation of America, definitely launched on October 17, 1919, to keep patents vital to wireless communications in American hands. "Founded at the request of the United States Government," was used by the company in its own advertising.

Wilson probably never realized how his ideas would work out to become one of the greatest menaces to free speech in these United States of America.

Wilson suspended his anti-monopoly ideas in this venture, asking Owen D. Young, head of General Electric Company, and associates, to form the enterprise to keep patents from the British Marconi Company. With the cooperation of the United States Navy, represented on the company's directorate for the first few years by Admiral Bullard, R. C. A. gathered unto itself all the important patents it could obtain in its field. General Electric, Westinghouse, United Fruit, American Telephone and Telegraph, all joined the venture, pooling their patents into the combine. In 1930 the company was reorganized, General Electric and Westinghouse having 51.3 per cent of the voting power.

R. C. A.-Victor (phonographs and records), R.K.O.-Orpheum (vaudeville), R.K.O.-Radio (pictures), Radio-Music (sheet music), became vital parts of the component organization of N.B.C.-R.C.A., a little later on. The original government-inspired idea about R.C.A. was that it would be interested in the nationally important communications business, a thought probably inspired by a hangover from the effects of British-controlled international communications before and during the War. Broadcasting, a by-product in its birth and development, was an unexpected growth.

## Power Trust Angle

Now here is where the Power Trust angle of the big radio boys' combine comes in. It cannot be denied. It is self evident to anyone who cares to investigate the record. And of course the Power Trust ties right in with big business, the big business which has stultified development of small concerns whether they be manufacturing companies or radio stations.

General Electric, dominating the R.C.A.-N.B.C. set-up, owns the Electric Bond and Share Corporation and the Northeastern group of power companies, controlling about one-quarter of all the electrical power in the United States. R.C.A. controls apparatus and patents essential to

station operators, makers of sending and receiving equipment, and everyone connected with broadcasting or wireless communication. Three thousand and five hundred patents assure R.C.A. dominance in the Empire of Electricity. It is therefore a definite fact that the ultimate control of broadcasting is in the hands of "Big Business."

Columbia Broadcasting System, controlled by William S. Paley and his associates, is affiliated with ninety-two stations. Identification of station ownership is difficult. At least five stations belong to, or are affiliated with, newspapers. Five are connected with retail stores, one station is "educational"; one belongs to a public-utility concern; and the remainder are tied up with miscellaneous commercial organizations.

The chains cry that stations are individually owned. But many of them are not. An investigation of the financial set ups of many stations hooked up with the chains shows their financial structure is dominated by interests allied with General Electric, Power concerns or private owners whose very names reveal them as agents of Power, Big Business and great financial organizations. Others are connected with notorious reactionary groups.

One would think that newspapers owning some radio stations would mean such stations fight for free speech. Sadly, but truly it must be admitted the reverse is true. Newspaper organizations who fight for free speech through their newspapers become strangely still when the same subject is brought up regarding radio in the United States.

## Newspaper Stations

Big city newspapers which also operate radio stations cannot be expected to use their newspaper columns to expose radio trust tricks which may lower the value of their radio investment. This was brought out at a hearing last January 16 before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on a bill by Senator Clarence C. Dill, radio act author, to establish a licensing fee for radio stations.

## "BIG FELLOWS" BUYING COAL FAR BELOW COST

One reason why the coal industry is in such a deplorable condition is the little known but very important fact that an enormous quantity of coal is sold for less than the cost of production.

The mines of this country can produce twice as much coal as is being used, which makes a "buyer's market," to start with. The railroads, the utilities, and many big industries take advantage of this fact to play off one mine or one region against another. In addition, many of these interests have gone into the mining of coal for the express purpose of keeping down the price they must pay.

According to the Department of Commerce, the average price of soft coal in 38 cities in 1931 varied from \$8.80 a ton in January to \$8 in June.

In the same year, the average price of coal bought by Class 1 railroads ranged from \$1.90 a ton in January to \$1.77 a ton in December. Other utilities and big industries fared as well, and in some instances better. Much of the excess charge to the small consumer is due, no doubt, to profiteering by the distributing companies.

But another part and a considerable one is due to the fact that many big buyers get their coal below its actual cost, and the little fellow—the domestic consumer—is taxed to make up the mine owner's loss.—From Labor.

S. Howard Evans of the Ventura, Cal., Free Press told of newspaper connections with radio station.

"At present over 100 radio stations are owned by or closely affiliated with newspapers and the number is constantly increasing," Mr. Evans stated. "Where hostility should logically be expected, there seems to be affection. I believe that the implication of this situation deserves the careful attention of this committee."

(To be continued next week)

## ANDY MELLON'S PITTSBURGH

(Continued from page nine)

Coxey made his march I ain't seen times like these."

In 1928 the coal operators broke up the union to cut wages. In 1931 the communists had organized 50 per cent of the men but "they got too red and talked too much about overthrowing the government and not enough about us miners." Today the United Mine Workers of America have again organized one of the mines and the men are out on strike for their own checkweighmen and abolition of the 200 pound dirt law.

Up the tracks about a mile, near an abandoned mine called "Seldom Seen," is a village of pauperized miners. This mine, like hundreds of others in the bituminous field shut down three years ago (partly because negro labor in the South was so much cheaper), leaving the miners' families stranded with absolutely no hope of future employment.

The company took their motors, all of the loose wire and even the glass out of the windows in the miners' homes. One of the men pointed out the abandoned mine to us and we asked whether the owners ever came down to see how the people were living.

"Oh, a couple of years ago, two of them lawyers from Pittsburgh came down here; they made us sign papers we wouldn't damage any of the houses or property."

We walked up to one of the black houses with its staring eyeless front and knocked on the rickety door. The woman who opened it was followed by three children, two girls in tattered dresses and a small boy with a very dirty face. In her arms she was carrying a sixteen months old baby.

Her husband had been one of the miners. After the mine shut down, he got \$7.00 a week relief for two months. At that time his son was killed in a neighboring mine and since he then began drawing two years compensation at the rate of \$9.00 every two weeks, his relief automatically stopped. \$5.50 for nine days work is the highest wage he has been able to get at odd jobs here and there during the past four years. When he is drawing relief they make him work on the roads. Next door a friend of Mrs. Murdock is getting the same relief without working at all.

Almost all the furniture has been sold. The paper is falling off the dingy walls. There is a single decoration, a calendar of the Prudence Company: Firm as the Rock of Gibraltar. In the corner is the baby's cradle in which there is a greasy coverlet and a rubber nipple covered with insects.

The woman tells us that every month she saves \$2.00 out of the relief, for life insurance against the baby. Three children have already died. If the baby dies she can at least collect \$200.00. During the last four years she has been able to buy no clothes for either herself or her children. There has been no milk for eight months. She expresses one hope: "Perhaps, someday, somehow, I get back to Germany where I was born."



## SAYS FARMERS FACE SERFDOM

Cost Of Production Again  
Asked As Essential To  
Farm Prosperity

Editor's Note: In presenting Mr. Hand's articles, The Midwest Free Press neither approves nor disapproves of his statements. They are printed to show the originality of viewpoint of a real farmer and because other farmers may be interested in reading them whether they agree with Mr. Hand or not. The Free Press likewise invites similar communications from other readers.

By E. S. Hand of Tama, Iowa  
Member of the U. F. F. A.

The farmer is the goat again. It seems that whenever the politicians want a goat, they use the farmer. And he is sure being the goat at the present time. His wishes have been ignored, and his demand for the cost of production just the same as other business gets has been denied.

The old defunct Farm Board plan has been given to him with a vengeance and a sales tax on everything he has to sell and buy. So that the government may have money to pay the horde of county agents, generals and processors of all kinds for cotton, wheat, hogs, corn, oats, cattle, and sheep; and the Lord only knows how many little dictators will be turned loose to take the last vestige of rights the farmer has, under the guise of helping the farmer.

Sure, if this continues until 1936 the farmer will be history. Peasantry and slavery will stalk over this bright nation of ours. Once a nation of prosperous farmers, we will be controlled by a few Lords and be a nation of serfs.

### Why Partiality?

What in the name of common sense and reason is the use of men pretending to want to give the farmer a fair deal and what belongs to him and then denying the farmer and farm labor the cost of production and a fair wage; as is granted to all other industries? Any man or woman knows that no industry can survive unless it receives cost of running the business with a fair profit. And a farmer or a farm laborer is not an exception to another business.

What is the use of politicians plotting with big business and making plans and schemes detrimental to the farmer and saying the farmer asked it? When the truth of the matter is: the farmers' plan was steam-rollered and shoved to one side.

The present cotton plan, wheat plan, hog plan and corn plan are condemned by over 75 per cent of the farmers as of no benefit to the farmer in the end. But it is a mighty good way to increase taxes upon the farmer and consumer. In fact the tax will be unbearable. If society can give the railroads cost with a profit, steel cost of production with a profit, power companies and all utilities and radio cost of production with a profit; in the name of decency and humanity, why can't it give the farmer the same for his products used at home? Do you hear of the International Harvester Trust destroying any machinery; the coal trust destroying any coal to make the prices higher; or the oil companies destroying any oil to get the cost of production. No, the big corporations set their prices with a profit and they get it or it does not sell. And that is what the farmers should do; set their price at cost of production with a profit and not sell until they get it.

### Unfair to Farmer

The present plans that the politicians are crediting to the farmers is misrepresenting 75 per cent of the farmers, and is unfair to the farmers. Only the dummy and outlaw farm leaders sanction such unreasonable methods as to deny the farmer the cost of pro-

JOIN NOW

ACT TODAY



## Eliminate Roup And Colds From Chicken Flocks Says Wilcke

With the season of cooler nights at hand, poultrymen should be on the lookout for colds, roup and chicken pox in their flocks, H. L. Wilcke, of Iowa State College, warns flock owners.

Proper management of the flock will do much to prevent these ailments, Mr. Wilcke says. He presents a half dozen points in management which will aid in reducing these ailments. The suggestions are as follows:

1. Cull the flock closely, getting out all unthrifty, poorly developed birds, or those lacking vitality.
2. Do not overcrowd the laying house—allow 3½ to 4 square feet of floor space for heavier breeds and 3 square feet for Leghorns and other light breeds.
3. Regulate the ventilation of the house according to weather conditions and avoid drafts at all times.
4. Keep the windows open in mild weather to get as much direct sunlight as possible into the house.

In culling the flock, pullets with "crow heads" and narrow bodies. Overcrowding is one of the most common errors in poultry management on Iowa farms. It is highly conducive to colds. If there are drafts anywhere in the house where the birds sit or stand, colds are almost sure to develop.

In cleaning the laying house, be sure to rid it of dust. Houses with straw lofts should have fresh straw to insure that it will be free of dust. Green feed, sunlight and fresh air without drafts are the best preventives known for fall colds and other respiratory troubles, Mr. Wilcke asserts.

duction. The farmer is a human being, he cannot perform miracles, he cannot continue to farm at a loss without the whole nation going into bankruptcy. The farmer never has been more damnably insulted and misrepresented than the dummy outlaw farm organizations and politicians have been insulting him today.

You will note that when other industries boosted their prices they did not take bankrupt sales at 10c on the dollar to base their advance on. No, they took the selling price at cost of production with a profit and then boosted 10 to 20 per cent. But when they figure the percent increase for the farmer's products they take bankrupt sales for cattle, hogs, cotton, wheat and corn; and use the bankrupt price of 10 to 20 per cent of its basic value instead of its basic value as they figure other industry.

What is the F. H. A. doing? Will they call the bluff or have 75 per cent of the farmers been dazed and stunned by the barrage of ballyhoo and propaganda turned loose at the taxpayers expense. Organize and let the President know the facts; or forever keep silent.

### Henry's Baby

I see that the Farmers Union denies that Ed Kennedy secretary of the Farmers Union endorsed the present corn and hog plan.

I know that public opinion has a spirit of ridicule for the plan which is considered of no benefit to the farmer. The dirt farmer had no say in its making.

It is Henry Wallace's and the Farm Bureau's baby, the farmer is not responsible, Henry and F. B. will have to own it.

## BARLEY GROWERS PLAN MEETING AT DUBUQUE SEPT. 21

Barley growers, representatives of breweries, representatives of the Federal grain supervision division, farmers and others interested in barley production will meet at a barley scab conference to be held in Dubuque, Sept. 21, under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Botany and Plant Pathology Section of Iowa State College will act as host to the conference.

The purpose of the conference is to formulate a coordinated program in the upper Mississippi Valley for the production of better feeding and malting barley, according to R. H. Porter, plant pathologist at Iowa State College. Representatives will be present from Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa and the United States Department of Agriculture.

### Good—And Bad

Some excellent barley is produced in Iowa and other states, says Mr. Porter, but considerable low quality barley is also produced. The factors causing a low quality product are unfavorable weather conditions and diseases, chief of which are scab, stripe and spot blotch.

Scab not only reduces the barley yield, Mr. Porter says, but it affects the grain in such a way that some livestock, especially hogs, won't eat it. Neither is it relished by chickens. In addition, barley affected by scab germinates poorly, and it is not good for brewing purposes.

In 1928 and 1932 there were severe epidemics of scab in Iowa, but this year spot blotch is more prevalent, Mr. Porter states.

The information gathered at the conference from research men, brewers and barley growers will assist the grain trade in formulating grades based upon disease information and will help farmers to produce a better quality barley.

## Unfair Newspapers

In this column will appear the names of those newspapers which have published discriminating articles about our association as per Section 2 and 3 of Article 13. If you hear of others, send us the clippings.

Madison Journal, Madison, Iowa.  
Davenport Democrat, Davenport, Iowa.  
Ottawa Courier, Ottawa, Iowa.

Wallace Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.  
The first three are published by the Lee Syndicate, which also publishes the Kewanee, Ill. Star-Courier, Mason City Globe-Gazette, Lincoln, Neb. Star and papers at Madison, Wis., La Crosse, Wis., and Hannibal, Mo.

## KEEP BROOD SOWS OFF GRUB GROUND

Do not allow brood sows to feed upon white grubs! This is the advice Dr. C. J. Drake, state entomologist at Iowa State College, is giving to farmers in northern Iowa whose pastures are badly infested with these pests.

The thorn-headed worm is the reason for this precaution. The thorn-headed worm is a parasite. During the early stage of its life the white grub is its host. It continues its development, however, in the intestines of the hog if given the opportunity. Consequently the warning—keep brood sows off grub-infested pastures. Hogs that are being fattened and will be shipped to market in a comparatively short time, however, may be used as an aid in ridding pastures of this pest, Dr. Drake says.

Some problems that will receive consideration are better seed and seed treatment, crop rotation, detection of disease on seed, and the use of proper varieties.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

## FARMER'S BUYING POWER DECREASES

WASHINGTON — Farmers' purchasing power, based on value of farm products with other goods, dropped 10 per cent from July 15 to Aug. 15, because of price declines for farm products coincident with price advances of things that farmers buy, according to the bureau of agricultural economics. The August farm price index was 72 compared to 76 in July, 64 in June and 59 in August a year ago.

The index of prices of farm products in local markets dropped four points from July 15 to Aug. 15, where as prices paid by farmers rose five points. The ratio of prices received to prices paid was 64 per cent of pre-war in mid-August, compared with 71 on July 15 and 53 in August a year ago.

### Corn and Hogs Drop

Hogs were bringing \$3.79 per 100 pounds in mid-August, in local markets, or about 5 per cent down from July 15, the decline being attributed chiefly to continued heavy receipts and large storage accumulations of pork and lard. Corn prices in local markets were depressed from 55.5 cents a bushel in mid-July to 48.8 cents in mid-August.

The average farm price of wheat declined from 86.9 to 74.7 cents a bushel during the month ended Aug. 15, dollar appreciation and realization that total wheat supplies available for the 1933-34 season would be in excess of probable domestic requirements being regarded as factors in the decline.

The farm price of butterfat dropped to 18.4 cents a pound as of Aug. 15, due to indications of continued heavy production and record cold storage holdings of butter.

### SEPTEMBER SPRAYING

September is a good month to spray small areas infested with horse nettle and Canada thistle, say plant pathologists at Iowa State College. Chlorates are recommended as sprays, and they should be applied following rains.

# FARMERS!

Get Together and Join

The **U. F. F. A.**

All farmers should belong to the United Farm Federation of America to gain their rightful power. Only 25 per cent of the farmers are organized. You can help us to organize 100 per cent if you join today. Dues only \$10 yearly. You may use produce or post dated checks to pay this small sum.

**JOIN NOW!**

**UNITED FARM FEDERATION of AMERICA**

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Ia.  
President

NORMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.  
Secretary

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"



# LETTERS FROM READERS

## He's Also Against Tobacco And Booze

Dear Editor:

I see in the Midwest Free Press an article by George Rieken concerning an article on smoking by Mrs. Hattie Kroeger. This lady took me to task some time ago because I stated I thought the reading of magazines and the movies were the cause of 90 per cent of our divorces, hence this letter.

Now I am not condemning Mrs. Kroeger for her constitutional and God-given right of free speech and free thought that is her privilege, also hers to condemn any belief as well. Neither am I condemning Mr. George Rieken but as to tobacco I feel as I can speak with at least a little authority as I am an old man 72 years old and used tobacco since 1880 at full capacity. Of course I did use it before I was 16 but slightly and on the quiet from my father. I was married very young also a thing I condemn. I was not yet 19 when married, but from that on I chewed and smoked very rapidly. In the fall of 1883 I already was suffering from stomach troubles very badly.

I kept going to the local doctor and he began telling me if I would quit smoking my stomach would not bother nearly so much. Finally one day I caught him with the blues and he was in a very bad temper.

He said, "If you are determined to smoke why don't you at least get a new pipe once in 15 or 20 years," and further he said "If you are bound to smoke that old pipe you go to some other doctor." Of course this offended me terribly so at least after thinking a while I said to him I'll take you at your word. I stepped to the door and threw that old pipe as far as I could and I have never smoked a pipe to any extent since.

Here is where I agree with George, I certainly think it is very unbecoming for a female to smoke in any way or chew or use snuff or to go dressed like a man.

Too many young girls of today think they have to go out and get half drunk and sit along the road parked with some drunken boy, and pet, and kiss and hug and be pawed over by every boy who comes along. They should remember there will be a day of reckon-

ing; the coming generation will be spineless, idiotic, down and out besides the chance of losing out at the great day of God Almighty in judgment.

May God help the mothers to think and to instruct their daughters to read "What Price Innocence" that has been printed in the Free Press, then ask the question could such happen to my own precious girl.

God in Heaven have mercy on girl smokers and booze drinkers of all kinds.

Yes and I used to be a great booze fighter as well but when the old saloon went out I went out with it and I never have let a drop of liquor pass my lips from that day to this and God being my helper I will prove faithful and never again shall I taste the damnable, deadly, rotten stuff.

R. B. Hall,  
Williamston, Mich.

### MUSCATINE MEMORIAL

Dear Editor:

It has been proposed that we build a permanent memorial in our city of Muscatine to indicate to future generations that from June 25 to July 2, 1933 we celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Muscatine—one hundred years of progress. It has been suggested that for this memorial we build a log cabin which was the first building to be erected. When the first men came here they found nothing but a wilderness, and the only human inhabitants were the red men. Their abode was the Indian wigwam. They also found the herds of buffalo which roamed our hills and valleys.

In one hundred years of progress we have risen from a wilderness to a state of modern civilization. It would seem fitting to erect on the top of this log cabin a small model of a modern house indicating the progress that has been achieved in one hundred years—the old log cabin to be lighted with old time candle stick and the modern building to be lighted with electricity—the modern lighting of our day.

In order to accomplish this undertaking which will require some financial help we are appealing to our citizens and all civic organizations for assistance in the project. While we fully realize our present financial shortage and great depression we feel now is

the opportune time to erect this permanent memorial to our own Century of Progress.

Plans for this proposed permanent memorial have been under way for about three months.

We now need about \$1,400 as there have been offered in donations about \$1,000 or more.

I wish here to thank the many public spirited citizens we have in our city who have donated their time, money or material.

I hope that all of our public spirited citizens will cooperate in the memorial plan. We invite suggestions and hope that we may be able to leave a relic of the past for future generations to remember the founders of Muscatine.

Joseph Bilkey,  
315 Sycamore St.,  
Muscatine, Iowa

## FARMERS URGED TO REMAIN OFF MORTGAGED LAND

Dear Editor:

In 1930 the politicians created what they called "The Federal Farm Board." We heard of the wonderful help it would be to the farmer. It made high salary jobs for favored politicians, and it closed the markets of the world to the American farmers. It put the price of everything raised on the farm lower than they had ever been before, and left a surplus that means no profit for the farmer for a long time to come. In addition to this it left a debt of four hundred million dollars, that the taxpayer must pay. And if he cannot pay he will be disposed, and forced to leave the home he worked so hard to acquire.

Now there is another law, "to help the farmers." It is called—The Farm Mortgage Relief Bill. More high salary jobs for the politicians. The object is, our government will buy from the international bankers and big loan companies their farm mortgages. If those mortgages were put up for sale they would not bring five cents on the dollar, and the farms that are security for those mortgages will not sell for one tenth of the mortgage.

If our government is a government for the people why not protect the property of the people as well as the money of the bankers? Last fall there was much talk of scaling down mortgages to conform with land values, "but that was before the election." That is the farmer's only salvation, and he can be re-established in no other way.

When our grandfathers purchased this land from the government for a dollar and twenty-five cents an acre it supported his family, paid the taxes, upkeep, and interest on purchase price. Will those farms today support a family, pay taxes, upkeep, and interest on a dollar and twenty-five cents an acre? A fair way to determine the actual value of your farm is to figure the net profit over a term of years. What was the net profit of your farm for the last five, or the last ten, or for the last fifty years? The farmer has been giving the mortgagee all he possessed, trying to make five dollar an acre land pay interest on a fifty dollar an acre mortgage. It can't be done. Will the farmer continue on a farm where the mortgage is ten times more than the farm is worth?

The loan companies understood conditions, and they do not want farms, they know what it costs to foreclose, they know taxes must be paid, or the state will take land over, and that will cancel their mortgages, they know the farmer has possession for one year after foreclosure, they know with our

surplus that one half of the farms can supply the demand for years to come. Our foreign trade is gone, our only customer is the working man, and he is not very flush and will not be for some time.

If those farms could not pay the taxes and upkeep when our country was practically out of debt how can they be expected to now.

Our government debt is twenty-two billion dollars, and we are adding millions to it every day. Europe is owing us eleven billion dollars that our taxpayers must pay. And the loan companies losses amounting to eight billion dollars that our government wants to assume makes forty-one billion.

Please turn to page fifteen

## BANKERS ENDANGER RECOVERY BY DEFLATION, THOMAS WARNS

"Hard Boiled" Attitude Of Drying Up Credits And Gold Hoarders Blamed For Menacing Recovery Of United States

Big bankers are throwing money available. From March 9 the drop in circulation has been from \$7,538,000,000 to \$5,608,000,000—a loss of nearly 25 per cent. During the same period Federal Reserve loans to banks went from \$3,644,000,000 to \$2,220,000,000—a shrinkage of nearly 50 per cent.

In 1929, bank deposits aggregated \$60,000,000,000; today, Thomas asserts, the total is about half that amount.

### Credit Drying Up

All this is deflationary. Furthermore, banks are steadily drying up the streams of money and credit by taking a "hard-boiled" attitude towards borrowers, Thomas said. They are demanding payment of loans, even when this means genuine distress to borrowers, and as rapidly as the money reaches their vaults it is used to cancel the banks' obligations to the Federal Reserve System.

"The wise folks—I refer to bankers and speculators," Thomas declared, "have found out what is going on. They have been assured that, instead of inflation, which was approved by Congress by more than a two-thirds vote in each house, we are to have more deflation."

Reason for Collapse

"This accounts for the sudden collapse of speculation and the recent disastrous crash of commodity values."

The only way to make money cheaper, Thomas said, is to make it more plentiful, but he protested that the Federal Reserve System is pursuing exactly the opposite policy.

"The people," said Thomas "had every right to assume that money would be made more plentiful—that we were to have the dollar which President Roosevelt on March 7 described as one 'that would raise commodity prices to such an extent that those who have borrowed money will, on the average, be able to repay that money in the same kind of dollar which they borrowed.'"

Warns Hoarders

"Instead of that, we have in circulation today less actual money than when the depression was at its worst."

"The people had every right to expect that the dollar would be brought down and pegged at its honest value, but they have been disappointed."

"I warn the owners and hoarders of gold, of tax-exempt bonds, of great factories and great wealth of all kinds, that they must learn that there is absolutely no chance to preserve and protect such wealth unless buying power is restored to the masses of the people. That requires inflation instead of deflation."

"Unless such buying power is created, neither taxes, interest nor debts can be paid, and, instead of prosperity coming again to our country, everything will languish and general bankruptcy awaits all."

Figures were offered by Senator Thomas to back up his contention that deflation, and not inflation, has been the order of the day since the banking holiday.

Since Roosevelt entered the White House, according to the Oklahoman, there have been only three weeks in which the Federal Reserve Board has not decreased the amount of money

## Overproduction

When villainous rascals of the Roman Age  
Sowed salt upon the Carthaginian soil,  
The hateful conquerors to force their will  
Waived justice so they could despoil.

.... Now national jesters likewise seek control.

Unpaid taxes, jobless men, hungry children.  
But schoolboys hold a gala day  
Plow cotton up, kill hogs and cheer  
Forgetting someone has to pay  
.... Can this be whistling in the dark?

Old Dinky Mose could support thirteen  
Before depression brought some more  
What should he do, how should he act  
To get rid of three or four?  
.... Or would prevention be the cure?

Americans, beware, make sure that never again  
Like '29, Judas men with thieving greed  
Bring on again the misery of a nation  
Let not the boomerang of fate bring need.  
.... Why not banish despair in our fertile land?

Ida M. Mecum,  
Muscatine, Iowa



# PROTECT YOUR CHILD'S HEALTH WITH AID OF NATURAL SWEETS

By William A. McKeever,  
A.M., Ph.M., L.L.D.

You can teach your boy and girl early to enjoy natural sweets and so reduce the amount of consumption of the refined, de-mineralized white sugar. By so doing you may reduce radically the frequency of sickness, the mental un-balance and the medical expense of bringing your young to a sound and healthy maturity. The trained and satisfied natural appetite, the habit of using and preferring natural substitutes for a large percentage of the refined sugar now consumed by the average young person, the prolongation of life and its normal enjoyments—all these may be considered reasonable rewards for the parents who will give proper attention to the "sweet tooth" problem in the rearing of their young.

## To Much Refined Sugar

The American people are suffering from chronic sugar sickness—more than 100 pounds per capita annually, which is more than four times as much as is necessary for the needs of normal health and sound mentality. The refined, white (cane and beet) sugar is so concentrated, de-vitalized and de-mineralized that it has become a definite health problem in practically every American home. This concentrate is a powerful heat and energy producer and is deeply satisfying to the young appetite, but it contains none of the blood minerals, none of the vitamins A, B, and C and it is decidedly acid in its reaction. Also, it combines badly with starch, tending to cause ferments and congestions in the blood, as well as contributing to the mucus which becomes the forerunner of many ailments. I am not quite ready to condemn it wholesale, but I do most earnestly enjoin its moderation.

There should be a nation-wide crusade by parents and the public at large, to compel manufacturers to give us more of the natural, raw sugars and less of the super-refined variety. It has been my conviction for years that over-indulgence in candy, fudge, rich cake, ice cream, sweetened drinks and the score of other sugar-laden mixtures to which the young are subjected during Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays—I am convinced that this sugar overdose is the chief cause of the large amount of sickness of school children immediately after the holiday period. Also, I have inquired into the diet-and-health conditions of hundreds of youths, with particular attention to the fact that they stay in bed during forenoons on Saturdays, Sundays and other days when they are not forced to get up. I have made a careful inquiry as to the universal tendency to fatigue, grogginess and irritability of our typical American high school youth, and I am convinced that an excess of sugared sweets is the chief cause of it.

The appetite for too much sugar becomes morbid and soon seems natural. Nothing finally tastes good to the young sugar drunkard—even though he is prone to sleep it off the next morning after, like the alcohol drunkard. But there is an easy way around all this form of intoxication, as I shall now try to explain.

## Teach Use of Natural Sweets

Children can easily be taught to use much less of the refined sugar, through the substitution of the many available and inexpensive natural sugars and sweets, some of which are honey, pure maple sugar and syrup, dried figs, dates and raisins, fully ripe bananas, yellow (raw) sugar, malt sugar, and the many sweet fruits and vegetables. It is practicable to substitute these natural sweets in the making of pastries, soft drinks and, in fact, all classes of food preparations where white sugar is a part of the recipe. You may so satisfy the appetite for sweets

that the desire for white sugar will wane and cease to be a menace, as it now is among the masses. Since white sugar is the chief cause of fermentation in the stomach—especially when combined with starch—and since many authorities assert that white sugar actually shortens life, then, why not obtain or prepare your own recipe book, you mothers, substituting natural sweets for the refined variety, in the feeding of your young?

Begin the solution of your family problem of the management of sweets at the breakfast hour. For example, try some of the following menus:—

1. Ripe banana sliced fine. One fourth cup of soaked raisins. Half cup of cracked whole wheat. Serve with heavy cream and one heaping teaspoon of honey.
2. Half cup of corn meal porridge. One fourth cup of dates chopped fine. One tablespoon of maple syrup. Serve hot with heavy cream, varying quantity of ingredients with age.
3. Half cup of rice krispies. Small quantity of ground figs. One fourth cup shredded cocoanut. Malt or brown sugar, one teaspoon. Serve with cream.
4. Dish of ripe bananas sliced thin. Corn meal mush. Serve mush hot with a little butter. Add maple syrup or honey if desired. No drink necessary.

Now, here are four samples of very good breakfasts for either children or adults. Preserve the proportion of the ingredients but vary the total to suit age and appetite. By merely increasing the amount you may have a meal sufficient to sustain a manual laborer till the next meal period.

Several matters are involved in these sample menus. First, they show how one may get all the natural sweets the health required without the use of refined sugar. Second, they show how to get a considerable variety of materials into the diet by means of rotation. Third, since one is practically certain to consume more or less wheat products (bread, pastry) at the other meals, a little of that cereal is suggested for the breakfast menus. Fourth, ripe bananas, figs, dates and raisins are all well supplied with mineral elements and are laxatives. There are many other combinations and simple mixtures possible, and with such a breakfast a child will get off to school with a feeling of fitness and the maximum of mental clarity. Such a breakfast, well supplied with natural sweets, will have a marked tendency to lessen the desire for the cheap sugar candy sweets which are a menace at the borders of practically every city school yard.

## Ripe Bananas Excellent

Understand, if you will, that when fully ripe (dark or spotted skins and white, mellow meat) bananas are at their best as a laxative, energy producing food for persons of all ages. Weaning babies may eat them at this ripe, mellow stage, as the starch in them has now practically all turned to sugar. Hard banana meats—tips of skin still green—are not

## WHY BE SICK?

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a good food for anyone, and should be placed in a paper bag till they are fully ripened.

The value of this breakfast will be increased if the child be given the juice of a small orange or a half lemon in a cup of hot water (no sugar) an hour before eating. Of course, this same tonic taken at once on rising, is splendid for adults, also.

Some will object that their children do not have any appetite for breakfast, that they are peevish and cross and whine for some sugared "appetizer." If your child is not hungry an hour after rising it is a certain indication that this diet the day preceding was unbalanced or excessive. Reduce that heavy dinner and plan to have it all digested by the child's bed time—except perhaps a swallow or two of orange or pure grape juice taken just before retiring.

## Corn Better Than Wheat

Aim to use corn products liberally in your child's diet and your own—and introduce considerable of this cereal in the breakfast menus. In connection with the natural sweets listed above, rotate and vary in different combination many or all the following materials in the arrangement of the child's breakfast menus: corn products, rice preparations (favoring unbleached rice) rye and wheat cereals, and liberal use of ripe bananas.

I do not here insist that you deprive your child of the use of all white sugar—although you could do so without impairing his health

in any way—but I do urge that you manage to keep the consumption of this over-refined variety of sugar at a low level. After the breakfast has been amply taken care of, you will still have the problem of white sugar as related to the other two meals. Unfortunately, practically all baker breads are sweetened, and nearly all canned fruits are put up in a heavy sugar syrup, instead of being "water packed" as they should be. The sugared fruits tend strongly to cause intestinal ferments and the heavy sugar intake also lays the foundation for congestions and other disease conditions. For such reasons the dried and raw fruits are preferable, and they will require a minimum of sweetening—if any—with the natural sweets named above.

Ginger bread, sweetened with brown sugar or molasses and well filled with raisins will serve as one kind of excellent dessert for the young. Puddings and vegetable gelatins and other "goodies" which children like, may be sweetened to a high degree of satisfaction with pure maple syrup. Be careful not to use adulterated maple syrups, as they are always about two thirds white sugar products.

## Make Normal Appetite A Habit

A matter which parents and care-takers of the young should appreciate is the fact that what we know as taste and preference for certain foods may easily be established during childhood.

Please turn to page fifteen

# WHAT TO KEEP

Here is something so good, found in Wilmer Atkinson's Farm Journal, that it is passed along:

Keep apples in a damp, cool place; grapes in a dry, cool one; and sweet potatoes in a dry warm one; keep a shotgun loaded for sheep-killing dogs and tramps; keep your head cool, your feet dry, your back warm and your conscience clear, your hands busy with your own affairs; keep the boys home at nights by making it so pleasant for them that they'll be glad to stay; keep the drains in the fields open and free from weeds and leaves; keep out of people's business; keep your tongue from evil and your lips from speaking guile; keep up with your work, if you can; keep out of law suits and whiskey shops; keep your insect-eating friends, the birds, in safety by keeping marauding gunners off your premises; keep the peace—if you have to fight for it; keep fresh, cool water in the watering trough; keep your mouth shut when you are angry and when you are asleep; keep your own courage and health by moderate eating and careful living; keep to the right on all your ways; keep your wife's temper sunny by a nice pile of dry wood away ahead of her needs; keep out of debt; keep your skin clean; keep off the railroad track; and keep all the commandments.

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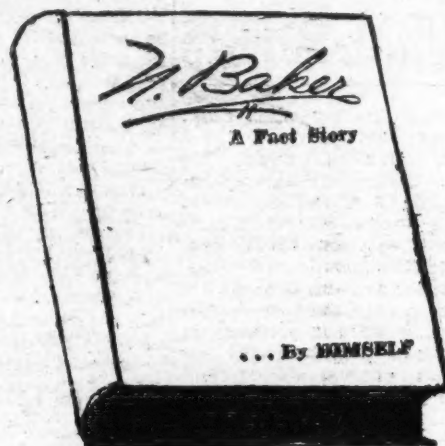
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## Norman Baker's Column

(Continued from page two)

mittees or any other plan they have set in motion, in the end may prove only temporary relief. You will still have your unemployment and you will still have your depression unless they fuss around long enough in their spending of money until nature takes care of its own by over abundance or less crops and cures the depression disease just the same as she cures you of a headache while the doctor is prescribing aspirin tablets to relieve the pain while nature does the job.

**BAKER HOSPITAL WINS AGAIN**  
—Hardly a week passes but what additional proofs are added to the records of the Baker Hospital for curing of cancer by the Baker cancer treatments.

Mrs. F. W. of E. 6th St., of Davenport, Iowa, left Muscatine on Aug. 16 for her home in Davenport and before leaving for home wrote:

"I have been in ill health for some time and about six weeks ago our physician at home made an examination and told me that an operation would be necessary for the removal of a tumor on the uterus.

"I came immediately to the Baker Hospital and they found I had endocervicitis with tendency to malignancy.

"After five weeks treatment I am leaving the Baker Hospital entirely cured.

"I was also successfully treated for hemorrhoids and varicose veins.

"I wish to thank the doctors and nurses for their courtesy during my stay here."

"Mrs. F. W."

## President Retains Forest Work Army

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt announced that the Civilian Conservation Corps will be maintained at full strength through the coming winter. This assures food and housing to 240,000 men and youths between the ages of 18 and 25 years, for 26,000 war veterans and 14,000 Indians in the forest camps.

Also it assures some assistance for their dependents from allotments taken from their wages. Besides, about 30,000 foresters and many army officers are employed directing and overseeing the labor army.

## TENANT FARMERS

Dear Editor:

Agricultural land is falling more and more into the hands of a moneyed class. The real tillers of the soil are becoming tenant farmers and agricultural laborers and the depression has aggravated this condition.

Banks and insurance companies, foreclosing mortgages, are taking title to land and renting it out. This is not a desirable state of affairs. It is the same condition that existed in England and other countries centuries back and has kept the masses in poverty and misery. We had hoped this country would always be a land of homeowners and farmer-owned farms, but we seem to be drifting the other way.

The only way out is to tax land under the graduated plan as we tax income and inheritances. Tax the first \$50,000 worth of land owned by one person or corporation at half of one per cent, the next \$50,000 in land value at one per cent, and all over \$100,000 worth at 2 per cent.

Soil Tiller,  
Muscatine, Iowa

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"



## People's Pulpit

Readers are invited to submit their views on current topics for publication in these columns. Typewritten, double-spaced letters less than 300 words written on only one side of paper are preferred. Your name will not be printed if requested, but all letters must be signed and no attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

(Continued from page twelve)

dollars. And then our states, our counties, our townships, and our districts, all overwhelmed with debt. And the impoverished taxpayer must pay all.

The nation cannot survive without the farmer. But the farmer's farm, where he and his family spent their lives, working and improving, has passed, or is about to pass to others. With his back to the wall, and a pauper's grave staring him in the face, the farmer is desperate and defiant. Each day brings us closer to possible revolution, and the only way to prevent it is to show the farmer another and a better way to protect his home and his family.

The loan companies have been scaring the farmer with threats of foreclosing. But when they are told "They Must Foreclose" or reduce mortgages to the actual value of the land, or to what land will sell for at public auction they will realize their bluff is called, their cards are played, and they will plead for a settlement. The farmer does not realize that he is in a position where he can tell the international bankers "What He Will Do" (And What They Must Do). This is one time that the farmer can protect himself from the scheming politician and the blood sucking gold-bug.

ALL THAT IS NECESSARY FOR THE FARMER TO DO IS "TO HAVE IT THOROUGHLY UNDERSTOOD BETWEEN THEMSELVES (AND LIVE UP TO IT TO THE LETTER) THAT THERE WILL NEVER BE A CROP RAISED ON ANY FARM THAT HAS BEEN FORECLOSED SINCE JAN. 1929 UNLESS IT IS RAISED BY THE ORIGINAL OWNER."

Those lines will regain for the farmer his home and his farm. And regardless of conditions, poor crop or no crop, his farm will never be taken from him again. It is not necessary to wait for the whole state, or the whole county to take part in this move "Make a start" show the farmer what he can do, and how he can do it, and he will do the rest.

There may be a persistent renter on a foreclosed farm that will not move. If so let the farmers of the neighborhood go to him in a body and say "Neighbor, in order for us to save our farms, and in order for this farm to be returned to its rightful owner, it is necessary that you move." Tell him you will help him get another place, and you will help him in any and every way you can. It will never be necessary to resort to violence, no rough stuff, always keep within the law.

When the farmers say that there will never be a crop raised on any farm that has been foreclosed since Jan. 1929. (That Turns The Trick) What will the loan companies do? What can they do? To foreclose takes about \$300 and taxes will be from \$100 to \$400 more. They receive no rent and no interest. They have no alternative. There is nothing they can do, but except the farmers proposition.

It is not our federal government. It is not our state legislature. It is YOU "The Farmer" that must put this over. Bring this up at

your Farmers Union meetings, send copies to Farmers Unions in other states. Talk it over with your friends. Write me and let me know what you think. I want to hear from you. YOU—can save the farmer, and save the nation. And now is the time to do your bit. If there is anything you do not quite understand, let me know. I am with you 100 per cent.

John Daly,  
Long Beach, Calif.

### DRAINAGE DISTRICT 13

Dear Editor:

In my opinion both the Muscatine and Louisa boards of supervisors will waste taxpayers' money if they go ahead with their present plans for "improvements" in No. 13 drainage district. This may be because the supervisors have not investigated the entire proposition. I think they should do so. In times like these we cannot afford to spend a penny more than we should and we should guard against waste.

By the way, C. H. Young, engineer, was instructed to get in touch with government engineers with an application for permission to put gravity pipes through the levee at the Parker shute extending from the slough into the river, also to repair boilers at the pumping station and divert Michael Creek into the river below No. 13 pumping plant which is simply a waste of money and damage to lands, along with additional expense of maintenance to keep it from filling up with sand just as it did the slough. No mention was made about removing the cause of its filling by a dam in the slough a half mile below the point of discharge of the creek into the slough, which is the cause of the trouble. It is not fair to the district to fail to suggest the removal of that road dam and substitute a bridge. By the engineer the legal authority of the supervisors the district engineer claims he can't get the water. Why did they not remove the cause long ago? Looks like they are playing with the people's money.

This diversion of Michael creek will take as strong a levee on both sides of the creek as the main levee on the Mississippi. When the river would be at good stage, say from three to seven feet higher than the land, like it was in 1892, practically parallel with this creek diversion now contemplated, there would be about 3/4 mile of backwater. Where will this sand stop? And if it fills up so as not to have canal room to hold the creek, it would break the levee. Then you would have the river inside of the whole district. It is reasonable to believe that rather than theory. I am surprised at the board and engineer that they would consider the project knowing the failure and enormous expense the district has been to in experimenting in the past without having profited anything. They would seem to be lacking in efficiency and executive ability. Who is behind all of this?

W. F. Nelson,  
Muscatine, Iowa

### Government Would Save By Reducing Big Bond Burdens

Dear Editor:

We have had a lot of relief legislation of different kinds—now what about some relief for Uncle Sam himself.

The poor fellow has been socked for interest on bonds for the last 15 years to the tune of 11 1/2 billion dollars. By a stroke of the pen the president could save poor debt ridden Uncle Sammy 127 1/2 millions a year in interest by exercising his power under subsection 6, Sec. 43 of the emergency farm mortgage act and issue 3

billion dollars in currency with which to retire 3 billions in interest bearing, tax exempt bonds, and congress could quadruple this amount next session, if it will.

R. T.,  
Davenport, Ia.

### MORGAN PROPAGANDA

J. P. Morgan & Co., has caused to be printed and mailed to "key" people in the United States 200,000 copies of a pamphlet containing reprints of statements submitted by Morgan and two of his partners to the Senate Banking Committee in May and June during the time Ferdinand Pecora was probing into the company's private affairs. This is the first time in the history of the firm that it has bothered to communicate with the public on such an extensive scale to present its views. All the Washington newspapermen received a copy, and they are wondering how their names happened to get on this list and not on the earlier Morgan preferred lists. Anyhow, they were "thinking of us" this time, and that's something.

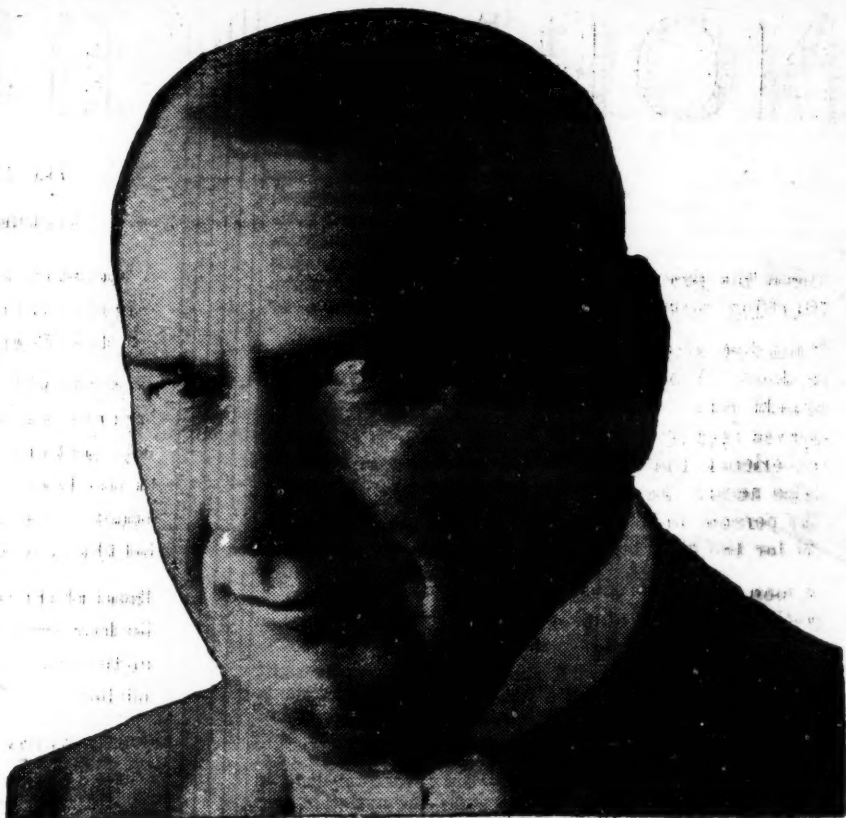
## PROTECT YOUR CHILD'S HEALTH WITH AID OF NATURAL SWEETS

(Continued from page thirteen) through training and discipline. It is practicable to teach any ordinary food and to make this selection a permanent part of his regular appetite. This idea may be applied to the problem of sweets with most significant results. It is ignorance and its serious consequences that has made the children, and especially the youths of America, refined-sugar drunkards. The cost of it all in loss of health, in disturbed mentality, in the disruption of families and business—the cost of this national sugar intoxication is incalculable. Now is a good time to reform.

Simply hold your child for a while on a rather strict regimen of natural sweets of the several kinds advocated above. Use every reasonable device to make this sugar direct from nature both tasty and attractive. Make the

taste, the appearance, the "atmosphere" of the health meals an affair of cheer and loveliness. The excellent results will give you much encouragement and will probably lead you to see as never before just what can be done to improve the life of your children.

Kept on natural sweets for a month or two the child will grow exceedingly fond of them. Not only his physical health, but his mind, his disposition, will show marked improvement. Finally his morbid appetite for the white sugar will entirely leave him. You will have set up within him a new and most valuable gastronomical habit. Now, keep it going till it is fully confirmed, and he will some day bless you for having done what you have to conserve his life-long well-being and happiness. — From Health Culture.



## Judge Rutherford Says--

"The truth must be made known to the end that the name of Jehovah God may be vindicated. Jehovah God's name is of far greater importance than all things. The time must come when Jehovah's name will be upon every creature and then, everything that breathes will extol and honor His name.

"The defaming of God's name was begun by the traitor Satan, the Devil, and the entire organization which the enemy builded has continued to reproach His Holy Name.

"The work of clearing God's name of reproach has begun, and will go on until every man, from the least to the greatest, shall know that Jehovah is the only true God. Then, never again will the truth be bedraggled and hid away from the view of God's creatures."

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## NEWS REVIEW OF THE WEEK

(Continued from page one)

who got \$200,000 ransom after kidnaping Charles Urschel, Oklahoma City oil millionaire, forced Nick Tresp, Dallas jailer to accompany him on wild auto ride.

CHICAGO — James R. Wedell, makes new land plane speed record of 316 miles per hour, more than five miles a minute at international air races. Florence Klingensmith, 26, killed when her plane crashes during race.

Tuesday, Sept. 5

HAVANA, Cuba — President Despedes ousted and new revolutionary chiefs take charge of Cuba. American warships stand by to protect American lives.

MONTPELIER, Vermont — Vermont goes wet, 25th state to favor repeal of 18th amendment.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas — Tropical hurricane hurls over lower Rio Grande valley. Large areas of citrus crops ruined. Dead reported at fourteen. Damages estimated at millions.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y. — Twenty-three killed, 100 injured when Chicago to New York Erie railroad express collided with milk train.

Wednesday, Sept. 6

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt warns Cuba that stable government must be established to avoid United States intervention.

CHICAGO — Standard Oil increases gasoline price one-half cent a gallon.

CHICAGO — Chicago continues its anti-crime drive. Machine Gun Jack McGurn, former Capone gunman, sentenced to serve six months for "vagrancy." He goes free on \$10,000 bond pending appeal.

Dr. C. L. Hartman, Opt. D.

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FOR SALE—Hammer Mill with 35 h.p. electric motor using V shape belts, good condition. D. R. Morling, Cameron, Illinois.

USED MACHINES—1 McCormick-Deering 10-20 Tractor, 1 International 8-16 Tractor, 1 6-ft. McCormick Mower, 1 1½ h.p. Engine, some good used Trucks. Muscatine Implement Co.

## WAGE AVERAGE SLOWLY GAINS

NEW YORK — The average remuneration received in June by unskilled male labor in 21 major industries was \$15.83 per week, a survey by the National Industrial Conference Board reveals. This was a rise of \$1.41 over the May average of \$14.42.

It was \$7.39, less than the \$23.22 paid weekly to the average unskilled laborer in 1926.

## Hoxsey-Baker Case Decision Delayed

Submitting a third substituted petition, counsel for Harry Hoxsey in his suit to collect \$81,000 from Norman Baker on alleged breach of Contract, last Friday, averted final settlement of the suit which has been in court three years.

The last pleading of Hoxsey's counsel is called "third substituted petition." It sets forth that Baker had possession of a secret cancer formula of which Hoxsey claims to be the owner from April 1 to September 4, 1930 and also alleges the "reasonable value" for the possession of the formula is \$81,000. In their effort to re-plead the same allegations as have been previously adjudicated and determined by the decisions to have been based on an illegal contract, Hoxsey's counsel in the new petition makes no mention of the percentage heretofore claimed, but bases the petition entirely upon the possession of the formula, by Baker.

Judge Jackson granted defense counsel ten days to answer Hoxsey's substitute petition. The court had previously upheld the defense motion stating that the second substituted petition was merely a re-phrasing of the same allegations in the original petition. The defense demurrer attacking count two of the original petition had also been sustained by Judge Jackson.

## CUBA'S RAVISHMENT

A show-down appears in sight soon for United States exponents of big business ethics whose claims to investments totaling more than \$1,250,000,000 in Cuba have been upheld by the revolution-deposed Machado while the native human interests have been utterly ignored, or worse, and desecrated.

United States exploiters estimate their investments in sugar, alone, at \$370,000,000. They dominate practically every major sugar plant on the Island, and most of the concerns, over-capitalized in true mainland fashion, are or recently have been in receiverships.

American bankers sold to their clients some \$200,000,000 of Cuban bonds, issued mostly by Machado in the effort to maintain his prestige and the dictatorship which protected these and other investments, estimated for the National City and Chase National banks alone at more than \$100,000,000.

For the servicing of these and other such "investments," including unlimited and unknown quantities of "water," native Cubans, their labor unions destroyed and the leaders openly slain or covertly "deported" to undisclosed and undiscovered destinations by Machado's unprintably brutal police, were expected to toil perpetually, daylight to dark, for the barest existence wage.

American power interests claim \$125,000,000 investment; Bell and other communications companies, \$15,000,000; oil concerns, \$9,000,000; railways, \$116,000,000. Tobacco and miscellaneous industries claim the balance of the billion and a quarter.

All of these groups are likely to be compelled both to scale down their claims and concede more adequate wages to their native workers if they are to salvage much of this alleged investment.

# ADVERTISING

Make It Work For You



## A Message to Muscatine Business Men

By BRUCE B. BREWER

Vice-President, Ferry-Hanly Advertising Co.

I was a printer's devil some 20 years ago on a small city weekly. It was a hard job for the editor-owner to sell advertising in those days. Merchants simply didn't believe in it.

About fifteen years ago the small city weekly was "discovered." Advertising men in city advertising agencies began "trying out" the country newspaper field. Gradually they found out that the small city weekly, with its advantage of being read from cover to cover, with its relatively few pages of competing advertising, was an excellent buy for national advertisers. None of this advertising was bought on sentiment, none of it was purchased to support the paper. It was bought for just one reason—IT PAID.

The local merchants had not "discovered" the value of advertising space in the small city weekly. The very men who should have known its value, did not, for the very simple reason they had not used it enough to find out about it.

Many small city merchants are passing up today the opportunity to use the productive columns of the weekly newspaper to sell their goods more cheaply, more quickly, more profitably.

Your advertisement in the Midwest Free Press goes to every part of the Muscatine trade territory into the homes of Free Press readers who get this newspaper because they subscribe for it and want to read it.

# MIDWEST FREE PRESS

(A Journal for American Thinkers)

Muscatine, Iowa

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"